AUGUST

Jacksonville Republican.

"The price of Liberty is eternal vigilance."

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POETRY.

Moonlight Midnight.

Bright and pure and all serenely
Shine the moon-beams on the bay,
Pale and proud, alone and queenly
Moves Nights Goddess on her way.

Deep and dense and dark and heavy
Hangs the foliage on the trees,
Softly swaying, rising, falling
With the fitful evening breeze.

Trembling pendent drops of silver
Glisten through the sombre shade,
Flashing like the radiant jewels
Hung in locks of raven braid.

Dim and deep and strange the music
Of this moon light wind at play—
Like the moon the heart sends upwards
Dreaming of some by-gone day.

Not to sleep, oh, not to slumber
May the senses now be given;
My sad soul must pause and wonder,
Longing for the peace of heaven.

Spirit-bound and spirit guided,
Wrapped about by viewless wings—
Earthly pulse, slowly beating,
Feel the power of sacred things.

In the day-light broadly burning,
When the world's robed in fire,
Earthly passions, earthward turning,
Harshly sweep the spirit-lyre.

Midnight beauty! oh, pervade me,
Bind me in thy calm control,
Spirit-bound and spirit-guided,
Till I reach the spirit's goal.

Philosophy for the Times.

Let those who will repine at fate,
And droop their heads with sorrow;
I laugh, when cares upon me wait—
I know they'll leave to-morrow.
My purse is light, but what of that?
My heart is light to match it;
And if I tear my only coat,
I laugh the while I patch it.

I've seen some elves who called themselves
My friends in summer weather,
Blown far away in sorrow's day,
As winds would blow a feather
I never grieved to see them go,
(The rascals, who would heed 'em?
For what's the use of having friends,
If false when most you need 'em?

I've seen some rich in wordly gear,
Eternally repining,
Their hearts a prey to every fear—
With gladness never shining.
I would not change my lightsome heart,
For all their gold and sorrow;
For that's a thing that all their wealth
Can neither buy nor borrow.

And still, as sorrow comes to me,
(As sorrows sometimes will come,)
I find the way to make them flee,
Is bidding them right welcome.
They connot brook a cheerful look—
They're used to sobs and sighing;
And he that meets them with a smile,
Is sure to set them flying.

Simple Affinity.

Some WATER and OIL
One day had a boil,
As down in a glass they were dropping,
And would not unite,
But continued to fight,
Without any prospect of stopping.

Some PEARLASH o'erheard,
And as quick as a word,
He jumped into the midst of the clashing,
When all three agreed
And united with speed,
And SOAP was created for washing.

A husband regretting the loss of his first in the presence of his second wife, was told by her, that "no one had more reason to wish his former spouse alive than she had.

From the "Travelling Letters, by Charles Dickens."

The Inquisition of Avignon.

We went to see the ruins of the dreadful rooms in which the Inquisition used to sit.

A little, old, swarthy woman, with a pair of flashing black eyes,—proof that the world hadn't conjured down the devil with her; though it had, had,between sixty and seventy years to do it in, came out of the Barrack Cabaret, of which she was the keeper, with some large keys in her hands, and marshalled us the way we should go. How she told us on the way that she was a Government officer, (*concierge du palais apostolique*) & had been for I don't know how many years,—and how she had shown these dungeons to princes,—and how she had resided in the palace from an infant,—had been born there, if I recollect right, I needn't relate. But such a fierce, rapid, sparkling, energetic woman, I never beheld. She was alight and flaming all the time. Her action was violent in the extreme. She never spoke without stopping expressly for the purpose. She stamped her feet, clenched us by the arms, flung herself into attitudes, hammered against the wall with her keys, for mere emphasis,—now whispered, as if the Inquisition were still,—now shrieked as if she were on the rack herself,—and had a mysterious hag-like way with her fore-finger: when approaching the remains of some new horror,—looking back and walking stealthily, and making horrible grimaces,—that might alone have qualified her to walk up and down a sickman's counterpane, to the exclusion of all other figures, through a whole fever.

Passing through a court-yard, among groups of idle soldiers, we turned off by a gate which this she-goblin unlocked for our admission, and locked again behind us, and entered a narrow court, rendered narrower by fallen stones and heaps of rubbish,—part of it choking up the mouth of a subterranean passage, that communicated (or it is said to have done so) with another castle on the opposite bank of the river. Close to this court-yard is a dungeon,—we stood within it another minute,—and the dismal tower *des oblicttes*, where Rienzi was imprisoned, fastened by an iron chain to the very wall that stands there now, but shut out from the sky which looks down into it. A few steps brought us to the Cachots, in which the prisoners of the Inquisition were confined for forty-eight hours after their capture, without food or drink, that their constancy might be shaken before they were confronted with their gloomy judges. The day has not got in there yet. They are still small cells, shut in by four unyielding, close, hard walls,—still profoundly dark,—still massively doored and fastened as of old.

Goblin, looking back as I have described, went softly on into a vaulted chamber, now used as a store-room,—once the chapel of the holy office. The place where the tribunal sat was plain. The platform might have been removed but yesterday. Conceive the parable of the Good Samaritan upon the wall! But it was painted there and may be traced yet.

High up in the jealous wall are arches, where the faltering replies of the accused were heard and noted down. Many of them had been brought out of the very cell we had just looked into, so awfully,—along the same stone passage. We had trodden in their footsteps.

I am gazing around me, with the horror that the place inspires, when Goblin clutches me by the wrist, and lays, not her skinny finger, but the handle of a key upon her lip. She invites me, with a jerk, to follow her. I do so. She leads me into a room adjoining,—a rugged room, with a funeral-shaped, contracting roof open at the top to the light of day. I asked her what it is. She folds, leers hideously, and stares. I asked again. She glances round, to see that all the little company are there,—sits down upon a mount of stones,—throws up her arms, and yells out like a fiend, "La Salle de la Question!"

The Chamber of torture! And the roof was made of that shape to stifle the victim's cries! Oh Goblin, Goblin, let us think of this awhile in silence. Peace Goblin. Sit with your short legs, upon that heap of stones, for only five minutes, and then flame out again.

Minutes! Seconds, are not marked by the Palace clock, when, with her eyes flashing fire, Goblin is up in the chamber, describing with her sun-burnt arms, a wheel of heavy blows. Thus it ran round! cries Goblin. Mash, mash, mash! An endless routine of heavy hammers. Mash, mash, mash! upon the sufferer's limbs. See the stone trough! says Goblin. For the water torture! Gurgle, gurgle! swell, bloat, burst for the Redeemer's honour! Suck the bloody rag, deep down into your unbelieving body, Heretic, at every breath you draw; and when the executioner plucks it out, reeking with the smaller mysteries of God's own image, know us for his chosen servants—true believers in the sermon on the Mount,—elect disciples of Him who never did a miracle but to heal,—who never struck a man with palsy, blindness, deafness, dumbness, madness,—any one affliction of mankind, and never stretched his hand out, but to give relief and ease!

See! cries Goblin. There the furnace was; there they made the irons red hot. These holes supported the sharp stake on which the tortured persons hung poised, dangling with their whole weight from the roof. "But," and Goblin whispered this, "Monsieur has heard of this tower? Yes. Let Monsieur look down then!"

A cold air, with an earthly smell, falls upon the face of Monsieur: for she has opened, while speaking, a trap-door in the wall. Monsieur looks in. Downward to the bottom, upward to the top, of a steep, dark, lofty tower; very dark, very cold. The executioner of the Inquisition, says Goblin, edjing in her head to look also, flung those who were past all future torturing down there. "But look! does Monsieur see the black stains on the wall?" A glance over his shoulder at Goblin's keen eye, shows Monsieur,—and would without the aid of the directing key,—where they are. 'What are they?" "Blood"

In October, 1791, when the Revolution was at its height here, sixty persons, men and women, ("and priests," says Goblin, "priests,") were murdered here, and hurled the dying and the dead, into this dreadful pit, where a quantity of quick lime was tumbled down upon their bodies. Those ghastly tokens of the massacre were seen no more, but while one stone of the strong building remains upon another, there they will lie in the memories of men; as plain to see as the splashing of their gore upon the wall is now.

Was it a portion of the great scheme of retribution, that the cruel deed should be committed in this place? That a part of the atrocities and monstrous institutions, which had been, for scores of years, at work to change men's nature, should, in its last service, tempt them with the ready means of gratifying their furious and beastly rage? Should enable to show themselves in the highest of their frenzy, no worse than a great, solemn, legal establishment, in the height of its power? No worse! Much better! They used the tower of the forgotten in the name of liberty,—their liberty,—an earth-born creature, nursed in the black mud of the bastile moats and dungeons, and betraying many evidences of its unwholesome bringing-up. But the Inquisition used in the name of Heaven.

Goblin's finger is lifted; and she steals out again, into the chapel of the holy office. She stops at a certain part of the flooring. Here great effect is at hand. She waits for the rest, she darts at the brave courtier, who is explaining, something hits him a sounding rap on the hat with the largest key, and bids him be silent. She assembles us all round a trap door in the floor, as round a grave. "Voila!" she darts down at the ring, and flings the door open with a crash, in her goblin energy, though it is no light weight. Voila les oubliettes! Voila les oubliettes! subterranean! frightful! black! terrible! deadly! Les obliettes de l'Inquisition?"

My blood ran cold, as I looked from the Goblin down into the vaults, where these forgotten creatures with recollections of the world outside—of wives, children, brothers, friends,—starved to death, and made the stones ring with their unavailing groans. But the thrill I felt on seeing the accursed wall below, decayed and broken through; and the sun shining through its gasping wounds was like a sense of victory and triumph. I felt exhuasted with the delight of living, in these degenerate times, to see it. As if I were a hero of some high achievement! The light in the doleful vaults was typical of the light that has streamed in on all persecution in God's name, but which is not yet at its noon! It cannot look more lovely to a blind man newly restored to sight than to a visitor who sees it, calmly and majestically treading down the darkness of that infernal well.

A Mystery.

At an early hour on the 26th New York was thrown into a fever by a report that a foul and unnatural murder had been committed at a notorious place on White-street, near Broadway. It seems that the house in question has been a gambling house, and frequented by the worst kind of people. At 4 o'clock on the 26th, one of the inmates of the house employed a negro man who was passing in the street, to search the sink for a favorite rooster, that had accidently fallen into it. The negro let himself down in the well to commence his search. On reaching the bottom, he cast his eyes around to discover the object of his search, when to his horror, he discovered the head and shoulders of a female. It was apparently about sixteen years of age, with dark hair, full breasts and well-rounded limbs. Although he was much terrified, his self possession did not entirely desert him, and for fear he might be mistaken he examined a little further, and found that his first impression was correct. He gave information of the fact to two respectable citizens who testified most positively that they saw the corps and examined it minutely. Information was forthwith given to the chief of the police. He immediately made his arrangements to call out a posse of the police and surround the house. This of course took some time, but after awhile the arrangements were completed and the house surrounded. The sink was then searched, but nobody found. The place appeared as if recently disturbed, and it is supposed that the perpetrators of the crime, if crime there is, had become alarmed and removed the evidence of their guilt before the officers arrived.—*Mobile Herald.*

The New York News says:

"That half a dozen individuals casually called together, *might all* be mistaken in a *single fact* depending on their own eye sight is hardly possible—*but where is that murdered girl?* Is there a subterranean outlet to that vault? There *is* a rumor that it connects with the Canal street sewer. There is now a large heap of rubbish in one corner, apparently thrown in. What is under *that?* We trust that the authorities will thoroughly examine this business; the public will not rest satisfied until this singular affair has been fully elucidated. We do not wish to ponder to the depraved appetite of a large portion of our community in relation to such matters, yet justice compels us to say that the dwelling part of this house has long borne a notorious character. Some years ago it was occupied by a Mrs. Mann as an establishment of questionable repute. More recently it has been transformed to a kind of club house and gambling resort. The present occupant left suddenly for the country on Saturday evening last. There has also, for some months, been a foolish rumor afloat, that certain rooms in the building *were haunted!* Heaven preserve us from ever realizing the truth of the terrible conjectures that are forced upon the imagination, as, at the still and solemn midnight hour, we pen this narrative! Let the result be what it may, enough has been elucidated to stamp this as one of the most strange, unaccountable, mysterious, and perhaps *horrible* transactions which this Western Sodom ever witnessed."

Romantic Story---love and the Nunnery.

A Baltimore correspondent of the New York Herald gives the following:

I was present, yesterday morning, at the Carmelite Nunnery, on Aisquith-street, to witness the ceremony of "Taking the Veil," by Miss Catherine Pendergrast, the daughter of a wealthy Merchant of Baltimore, Charles Pendergrast, Esq. The scene at the chapel was one of the most heart rending that I have ever witnessed. She took the vows in direct opposition to the wishes of her family, and her sister Alice accompanied her inside the railings of the altar during the ceremony. The agony evinced by the latter, is thus parting from her sister, the only comforter, was terrible to behold. As the ceremony proceeded, her whole countenance and frame bore evidence of the struggle going on to hold mastery over her feelings, but as the last and closing part of the ceremony was being performed, she could no longer restrain herself, and her screams and heart-bursting grief echoed throughout the chapel. Still the ceremony was completed, and the fair novice entered the cloister, leaving her sorrowing sister, as well as her other motherless and almost infant brothers and sisters, to buffet the worlds as they may. True, her trials and afflictions have, of late, been great, not only as regards family affairs, but in that more dear and close relation, the severing of the lover and his betrothed. I will merely state that some few weeks a young and talented member of the bar, esteemed and respected by all who knew him, was arraigned at the bar of the United States District Court, charged with forging drafts on the government. The trial progressed, and though friends deserted him, one warm heart clung to the hope and belief in the innocence of her lover to the last. She looked with confidence to his honorable acquittal of the infamous charge, but alas! she looked in vain. The evidence proved to be of the most positive and conclusive character, and he was convicted. A new trial was obtained, and all the quibbles of the law brought to bear upon the case; but the evidence was still stronger than that on the first trial, and the accused was sentenced to six years imprisonment in the penitentiary, and his betrothed is shut from the world by the barred gates of the cloister.

Romantic Incident.

At a late fire in Quebec the following romantic incident occurred:

Whilst the devouring flames were rapidly enveloping every portion of this noble structure, the doors being entirely blockaded by the mass of human beings, who, in their consternation, had precipitated themselves upon them, in the vain hope of escaping to the open air, a young lady, the beautiful and accomplished Miss St. Piere, as she turned out in the sequel, was seen by the multitude, standing at the open window in the third story of the building, whither she has had ran, no doubt, with the idea of precipitating herself on the pavement beneath. There she stood—the bright glare from the approaching flames displaying in bold relief, the lovely contour of her noble yet sylph-like form. An expression of agonizing despair was stamped upon that fair face which, but a few moments before, had been decked in the radient smiles. The pallor of death had usurped the place of the rose. The excited multitude beneath, at least that part of it beneath the window where she stood, remained silent and motionless. To all human appearance, no aid could reach her. A few minutes more and she must be lost forever. At this moment, clasping her hands, she exclaimed in heart-rending accents, "My Mother!" and immediately after, the word "William!" fell from her lips in softer tones. Now a rush was heard at the extremity of the crowd, and a young man, dressed in fatigue suit of a U. S. "Middy," bounded forward and gazed for a moment with wild and haggard looks on the lovely vision before him. It was but for a moment. With one bound, into which he seemed to throw the concentrated energy of despair and hope, if such a union can take place, he reached a window in the building, some five feet from the street, from which, even then, the smoke and flames were belching forth—attempts were made to stop him; but he was gone. The anxiety and interest below were intense. In a moment he made his appearance beside the lady, and grasping her round the waist again disappeared. In another moment he appeared at a window in the second story, the lower one being entirely enveloped by the devouring element.—What was to be done; no ladder, and the distance entirely too great to risk jumping. With the rapadity of lightning he laid down the lady, and took off his coat, which was a frock—tied the sleeves as tight as he could round his right foot, then swung himself from the window, holding on with his hands, said a few words to the lady, when she got upon his shoulders, and with a coolness and presence of mind, which would have done credit to old Blucher, slipped down to his legs, then seized the coat, by which means she came within ten feet of the ground, when she let go and was caught in the arms of several of the spectators. The hero of this little romance was then in the most imminent danger, hanging at a distance of some twenty feet from the ground, holding by his hands, and the flames already scorching them. Death seemed to be inevitable. He released his hold and fell on the pavement, lifeless, it is true, but more from the stun of the fall than real injury. Both were carried to the house of Miss St. Piere's mother, and in a few hours were almost recovered. What gives the real romance to this incident, is, that the 'William' of the story had, some months before, seen, loved, and been accepted, secretly, it is true, by the rich and beautiful Kate St. Piere. The attachment, 'tis said, was (yes, and is,) mutual, but owing to the disparity in fortune, Mrs. St. Piere would not listen to the proposals of young S——. 'Tis said that they are now to be married in a very short time, making good the words of the poet,

"None but the brave deserve the fair."

AMERICAN WONDERS.—A Southern paper, in speaking of this subject says: "Two of the greatest natural curiosities in the world are to be found within the United States and are yet scarcely known to the best informed of geographers and naturalists. The one is a very beautiful waterfall in Franklin county in the state of Georgia; the other is a stupendous precipice in Pendleton district, South Carolina. The Tucco falls is much higher than the falls of Niagara. The column of water is propelled beautifully over a perpendicular rock, and when the stream is full, it passes down the steep without being broken.

The Table Mountains, in Pendleton district, South Carolina, is an awful precipice of nine hundred feet. Very few persons who have once cast a glimpse into the almost boundless abyss, can again exercise sufficient fortitude to approach the margin of the chasm; almost every one looking over involuntarily falls to the ground, senseless, nerveless and hopeless, and would inevitably be precipitated and dashed to atoms, were it not for the measures of caution and security that have always been deemed indispensable to safe indulgence to the curiosity of the visitor and spectator. Every one on proceeding to the spot whence it is usual to gaze over the wonderful deep, has in his or her imagination a limitation, graduated by reference to distances with which the eye has been familiar; but in a moment, eternity, as it were, is presented to the astonished senses, and the observer is instantly overwhelmed. He soon recovers from the first surprise, and in a wild delirium surveys a scene which for a time he is unable to define by description or limitation.

DESTRUCTIVE WARS.—In the crusades, or holy wars, continuing 200 years, 2,000,000 men were killed, beside women and children. At Waterloo more than 50,000 perished. At the battle of Chalons, the number slain was 153,000. The Persian expedition to Greece lost 300.000 men. At the battle of the Canna, 40,000 Romans were slain. By the will of three military despots, Cæsar, Alexander and Napoleon, six millions of human beings perished. The Inquisition in Spain cost that country at least 2,000,000 lives. St. Bartholomews's massacre cost France 100,000 of her best citizens.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING—LOSS OF LIFE.—The brig Columbia, Capt. Barbes, bound hence for Savannah, with a cargo of assorted goods, was struck by lightning on the night of the 3d inst., 60 miles from the Balize. All the crew were aloft reefing topsails at the time, when, we regret to state, the electric fluid in descending the main-mast, after shattering it, precipitated the whole of the men (six,) into the sea, who were lost. It then descended into the hold and set the vessel on fire. The Captain was at the wheel; and he with the only passenger on board were saved. It appears that Capt. Barbes with the passenger, endeavored to arrest the progress of the flames, by battering down the hatches, while they directed their course towards the shore, three miles distant. The flames at length bursting through, they took to the long boat and made for land. The boat, however, was stove, but yet the two individuals providentially escaped by means of the fragments.

N. O. Times, 10th inst.

SPEED OF THE LOCOMOTIVE.—When Col. Stephens in his pamphlet on rail roads in 1812, talked of Locomotives going 60 miles an hour, it was considered an agreeable romance. In England they have adopted what is called the broad-guage locomotives; and a new engine dragging a passenger train of 100 tons, perform the distance between Bristol and London, which is 118 miles, in two hours, twenty-six minutes and forty seconds. On a level it went at nearly 60 miles an hour, but on rapid descents it increased to 70 or 72 miles per hour, while again on sharp curves or steep inclines it was diminished to 50 miles. On a level line with a heavy trail and a powerful locomotive, a uniform distance of 50 miles per hour may be accomplished, thus establishing the estimate of an original projector of rail roads, and showing the capacity reflection and accuracy of that estimate.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT AMONG THE JEWS.—A great meeting of the Jews, from all parts of Europe, has recently been held in Frankfort, in which they voted that there is nothing obligatory in the use of the Hebrew in their worship, and accordingly that it was best retain it only in part as a badge of their nationality and a band of union.—Also on full discussion, that the Messiah is *already come*, the present toleration and comfort which they now enjoy being what is [illegible] there is nothing to forbid their freely blending with the nations among whom they reside.

MORNING AIR.—There is a freshness and a purity in the morning, which, to the physical and moral state of man, is vigor and delight. It is seldom that the sensualist, the idle, or the vain, tastes its ethereal joys. A mystical spirit lurks in the perfumed breath of awakened creation, which is undoubtedly gifted with supernatural power. Those who would live long and see good days, must habitually become early risers. The loss of the morning hour is never retrieved.

MELANCHOLY DEATH.—The Little Georgian, published at Forsyth, Monroe county on the 21st inst. says:—"On Saturday last, Mr. Smith Brewer, a worthy citizen of this county, in rescuing one of his children that had been caught upon the cog-wheel and was about being carried under the trunnel-head of a thrashing machine, was himself caught and instantly crushed to death. He was a man in the prime of life, and has left a tender and interesting family, and a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn their sad bereavement."

The tranquility of a mind gradually reposing in the dearest hopes of a better world is an enjoyment that cannot be purchased at too dear a rate. It is not easy sufficiently to value the peaceful close of a busy life provided that repose is founded on the right views of Christian hopes looking beyond the grave; the mist of doubts and perplexities dissipated in the meridian splendor of the gospel truth; the storms of life softening into silence; the delirium of pleasure and the dreams of dissipation fled, and the freed mind resigned to the dictates of reason; and the wounds of conscience cured by the balm of eternal love; the heart lacerated by the loss of those once so dear to us patiently waiting in full expectation of re-union never more to be broken; every angry passion hushed into peace; the evils of life sunk into resignation to the divine will; the fervent desires of the renovated heart approaching to the verge of never ending enjoyments, and the whole soul reposing on a Saviour's love.

Those who are in the habit of bathing often, should take care not to submerge their persons while in a heated state. Our exchange papers furnish every day some record of death occasioned by imprudence in this way. There is nothing more conducive to health than frequent bathing.—Indeed we should be regular in our morning and evening ablutions, but yet regard must be had to the temperature of the body when we indulge in this luxury.

A St. Louis paper mentions the case of a boy who went into the river to bathe; he was very much heated, and remained in the water some time. On coming out he returned home, and shortly after died. His father went home in the evening and found his boy a corpse.

We should first prepare the body for immersion and then no injurious consequences can arise from the act.

Charleston Patriot.

A DARK TRANSACTION.—A blind Ethopian with an extinguished candle in a dark cellar at midnight searching for a black cat.

"So," says a Scott-man to a Gaines-man, yesterday, "so your favorite, Gen. Gaines, is to be removed to a more northern command."

"Ah, that may be," said the Gaines-man, "but your favorite, Gen. Scott, is already Soup-erceded."—*N. O. Delta.*

TRUTH.—A contemporary justly observes—Almost the very worst thing that can be said of a man is that he has no enemies.—Let any one undertake to speak the truth, but for a single day, and his enemies will multiply like the drops of the morning. In concealement lies the safety of the timid man.

REMARKS

OF THE

Hon. George M. Dallas,

In reference to his vote on the Tariff Bill.

The President rose and said:—The Senate being equally divided on this important question, I may be indulged in briefly stating the principal reasons for the vote I am required by the constitution to give.

Excluded from any participation in forming or modifying the bill, I am bound to sanction or condemn it exactly in the shape in which it stands. The responsibility is deeply felt. It belongs, however, to the office assigned to me by my fellow-citizens, and will be assumed with frankness, and, I hope, not unbecoming firmness. The consequences of my decision, either way, may seriously affect the country. No one can entertain, as to that, a profounder solicitude. But, after summoning to my aid the best purposes and best light that I can command, the consequences, be what they may, must be hazarded.

The system for obtaining the revenue necessary to support their government is established, directly or indirectly, by the people of the United States, within the limits, and agreeably to the prescribed forms of the constitution. Whatever is ascertained to be their will on the subject, all should undoubtedly acquiesce in. That there are known and approved modes by which their will is expressed, cannot be questioned; and the public officer who reads that will with candor and integrity, may feel assured that he conforms to the institutions of his country when he makes it the guide of his conduct. To my mind ample proof has been furnished that a majority of the people and of the States desire to change, to a great extent, in principle, if not fundamentally, the system heretofore pursued in assessing the duties on foreign imports. That majority has manifested itself in various ways, and is attested by its representatives in the other house of Congress, by whom this bill has been approved and whose votes unplausably indicate the popular sense in the large proportion of eighteen out of the twenty-eight States. In this Senate an analysis of the vote before me discloses that while six States (Ohio, Virginia, New Hampshire, Georgia, Michigan and Maine) are equally divided, eleven (Louisiana, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Kentucky, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Maryland, North Carolina and Vermont) are against, and eleven (Arkansas, Missouri, Alabama, Illinois, Indiana, South Carolina, Mississippi, New York, Texas, Tennessee and Florida) are for the change. Peculiarly situated as I am in my relation to the national legislature, these impressive facts cannot be overlooked. In a case free from constitutional objection, I could not justifiably counteract, by a sort of official veto, the general will.

The struggle to exert without abatement the constitutional power of taxation in such a manner as to protect by high duties on imports many of the productions of our own soil, and labor from the competition of other countries, has endured for more than thirty years. During that period a system of high taxation has prevailed with fluctuations of success and failure. It is as vigorously and as exactingly insisted upon now as ever; and indeed it would seem, in instances, as if the longer the advantage of a particular tax was enjoyed, the stronger became its desire for its continuance, and even its augmentation. And yet it ought to be remembered that this exercise of the taxing power by which the great mass of consumers are made to swell the profits of a few branches of industry, was originally intended to be temporary, to be continued only as long as its continuance was necessary to the industrial of independence and safety of the people. Such was the language, the inculcation, the spirit, in which it was proposed and justified by its earliest and wisest friends. The design was to foster feeble "*infant*" manufactures, especially such as were essential to the defence of the country in time of war. In this design, the people have persevered until with some, but not weighty exceptions, these saplings have taken deep root, have become vigorous, expanded and powerful, and are prepared to share the common lot of human pursuits, and to enter with confidence the field of free, fair and universal competition.

The arrival of this period of time, long promised, has been anxiously looked for by a large and justly respected portion of our fellow-citizens, who deemed themselves peculiar and almost exclusive sufferers by the policy of protection. They have sometimes—perhaps imprudently—endeavored to anticipate it. Their numbers, at first entitled to influence only from their patriotism and intelligence, have gone on gradually increasing as the system ripened to its fruit, and they constitute what I am bound by registered facts to regard as a decided majority of the people and of the Union.

It is undoubtedly true that this change of financial arrangement, brought about by public opinion, "*which everywhere ought to guide and influence statesmen*" should, nevertheless, be characterized by moderation, nay, by scrupulous tenderness for those interests of our fellow-citizens that are to be affected by it. The legislation which encouraged their investments, their educational training, or their habits should cease, finally and firmly, if required, but still soothingly and gently, and hence I may be pardoned for expressing a regret that certain provisions which, in their bearing seem to me trenchant and sudden beyond the calls of the occasion, have been allowed to remain as parts of this bill. Were it in my power to except these provisions from the operation of my vote I would do so; but viewed as a whole, as a measure to accommodate a vast intricate subject to the prevailing sentiment of the American people, to reduce the burdens artificially imposed upon the laboring and productive masses, and to reconcile diminished restriction of trade with increased contributions from it, I cannot resist the impression that the bill is more equal, more tempered, and more just than the act of 1842, which it supercedes. That it deals with some pursuits and resources of my native Commonwealth less kindly than she might well expect, does not relieve me from my duty, but only makes its performance personally reluctant and painful.

In aid of these considerations, adequate, perhaps, in themselves to control my vote, there is another, which, I am free to confess, nothing but an unforseen, sheer, and pressing public necessity could ever induce me to forego or forget. In strict concord with the letter and spirit of the constitution, the Vice President of the United States, now called upon to act, is the direct agent and representative of the whole people. In advance and dependent upon contingent results, it is perfectly competent to this, his national constituency to give instructions, and to receive pledges for the execution. On this identical subject of a tariff of duties on imports, whatever may have been the course of local and casual inconsistency, my own honor can admit of no disclaimer of instructions that were formally announced, and my own good faith stands inviolable to a pledge voluntarily given. If by thus acting it be my misfortune to offend any portion of those who honored me with their suffrages, I have only to say to them, and to my whole country, that I prefer the deepest obscurity of private life, with an unwounded conscience, to the glare of official eminence spotted by a sense of moral delinquency.

Measures of Congress.

We shall take a general view of the proceedings of the present Congress in a few days, and of the great measures which they have adopted. They have been faithful to their trusts, & true to their pledges, and they have, with one exception, carried out the great reforms which were recommended by the President's message, and demanded by the interest of the country. No session of Congress has been more decided, and none, we conceive, has been more marked in its character. Texas has been incorporated into the Union; the notice about Oregon given, & peace preserved with Great Britain; a state of war recognised with Mexico in the defence of our soil, our rights, & our honor, and the most vigorous measures adopted for prosecuting that war to the most efficient yet amicable results. Our domestic policy has been characterised by reforms which have been long attempted, and are finally consummated in pursuance of the will of the people. The tariff of 1842 has been superceded by a just and legitimate revenue bill which discards all minimums and specific duties, and is estimated on the ad valorem principle. This important measure takes effect on the 1st of December next. In connection with this great measure, the present Congress has established a warehousing system, to take effect also in December next. A constitutional treasury has been established, to go into effect on the first of January. The graduation bill alone has failed to day, owing to peculiar circumstances—but the great principle of the measure has been recognised by the votes of both houses. They differed only in some details. The bill lies on the table of the house—but when Congress meets here in December next, they will, in all probability, bring with them a disposition to oblige the west, and to serve their country, by the adoption of a fair and equal graduation bill. Very little doubt is entertained that a proper system will be promptly established at a very early period of the next session.

The two bills providing for the admission of two new States into the Union, have also passed. The law respecting the Iowa Territory, will almost certainly usher in this new sister of the confederacy at the next session of Congress, with her two senators, and two representatives. Wisconsin will enter at the next session, or certainly at the next Congress, with her two senators & two representatives, and thus we shall have four new senators and four new representatives to oppose the "repeal" efforts of the whigs, and to support the principles of the democratic party.

In a word, the republican party may well congratulate themselves on the results of one of the most brilliant sessions which was ever witnessed within the walls of the Capitol. And who is prepared to answer the whig question of 1844—"Who is James K. Polk?" and "Who is George M. Dallas?"

Besides these measures, we must not pass over the firmness of the Executive, backed by a constitutional ratio of the House, amounting to almost a majority, has shown in vetoing the river and harbor bill; thus protecting the constitution from encroachment, and the treasury from an expense it could so illy sustain at the present moment. "There is a time for all things," according to the wise man in the Scriptures. In a time of war, when the rights and the honor of our country require to be protected, it seems most wise to devote a large portion of our resources to this object, and to postpone many other expenses to a period of peace. The majority against the veto was, in reality, only 4. So that if the seven whig representatives had voted against the bill, as they did in March last the vote would have been tied in the House on the veto.-[Union.

It is stated that during the late thunder storm at Baltimore, a perfectly formed snake resembling a copper head fell from the clouds in the back yard of a warehouse. How did it get among the clouds.

A Tough Story.—The Philadelphia Ledger publishes the following extraordinary case of Lusus Nature. If true, it may well be called "extraordinary."

We are assured upon most respectable and reliable authority, that a very extraordinary and intesting case to the medical faculty has occurred at Little York, Pennsylvania. The head of a fœtus, furnished with hair and teeth, has protruded itself through the side of a little girl, only eight years old! It is supposed that the fœtus must have been absorbed into the system of the child in the womb, and to have grown with her growth until nature has taken these means of relieving her of the burthen. This explanation, though attended with many difficulties, which will be readily understood by those acquainted with such subjects, seems to be the only rational one that can be given in the case.—The information came to a gentleman in this city in a letter from an acquaintance in Little York. This case is of the most extraordinary character.

A Gang of Robbers.

A man whose name we have not learned, was killed in Henry co., last week, under the following circumstances. Information was received at Fort Gaines, Georgia, that robberies to a considerable amount, had been committed at Sparta, Ga., and also in Harris county, and at other points in the same state. The persons of the robbers were so minutely described as to convince gentlemen in Fort Gaines that the guilty individuals had just passed through that town into Henry county. A party started in pursuit, and found them at the residence of General Irwin, near Franklin, where they had stopped, apparently, for the night. General Irwin was speedily made acquainted with the character of his guests, and took prompt measures to prevent their escape, by fastening the back doors of his house. The party in pursuit then entered and arrested the suspected persons, one of whom, at first, drew a revolving pistol and made resistance, but they were finally taken without bloodshed. The party then started for Fort Gaines, the prisoners being seated on horses, which were led by the persons who made the arrest. One prisoner, undertaking to escape, was shot through the head and killed. A large amount of money was found concealed about his person, and also a *list of names of individuals in this* section of country, who, from their wealth, had been selected as objects of plunder.—Among them was General Irwin, at whose house they had stopped at the time of their arrest. They were furnished with all the necessary means of robbery, and their preparations were unusually complete. There is no doubt that they are connected with a numerous and well organized band, who subsist by plunder, and against which the community should be on its guard. These are the facts, as we have received them from others.—*Eufaula Dem.*

The most distinguished generals in the armies of Napoleon, sprung from what are called in Europe the humbler classes. None could boast of noble blood.—"Dukes and princes led the allied armies" said Headley, "while men headed the armies of France." In the selection of officers and in their promotion, Napoleon was governed by their qualities, and he judged rightly when he judged that men who rise to power through themselves alone, feel it is by themselves alone they must stand. Headly says that, "Angereau was the son of a grocer, Bernadotte (who died king of Sweden) was the son of an attorney, and both commenced their career as private soldiers. Bressiers, St. Cyr, Jourdan, and the fiery Junot, all entered the army as privates. Kelber was an architect; the impetuous Lanhes the son of a Mechanic; Lefebre, Loison, and the bold Scotchman Macdonald, were all of humble parentage. The victorious Massena was an orphan sailor boy, and the reckless, chivalrous Murat, the son of a country landlord. Victor, Suchet, Oudinot, and the stern and steady Soult, were each and all of humble origin, and commenced their ascent from the lowest step of Fame's ladder. And last of all, Ney, "the bravest of the brave," was the son of a poor tradesman."—*Orthopolitan.*

At Constantinople there recently occurred a curious affair, which is likely to give some embarrassment to the Sublime Porte. In spite of the Koran, this sovereign promised Sir Stratford Canning that he would not execute persons, originally Christians, who turned Turk and then ventured back to their old faith. But there is now a case—said to be the first—where a Turkish woman has expressed a wish to become a Christian—a capital offence. The girl, young, and beautiful, rich, fell in love with a neighbor Christian, and invited him to turn Moslem and marry her; while the father backed the request with an offer of 100,000 piasters if he would comply. The Christian refused. The girl then declared that she would turn Christian. The father, alarmed at this, made known the case to the government, which is now discussing the affair. In the meantime the girl has been placed under arrest.

An Austrian steamer, one of the line running between Constantinople and the mouth of the Danube, was recently the scene of a singular difficulty. Vedjihi Pacha, the new governor of Belgrade, with his family and suite, had embarked on board the steamer. Among the crowd of passengers, was M. Alphonse Hubsch de Grossthal, the eldest son of the resident minister of Denmark at Constantinople, on his way to Copenhagen. In walking on deck, the young man chanced, in passing before the cabin occupied by the Turkish ladies, to cast his eyes through a small window that opened into it. The Pacha perceived it and became furious, and ordered his servants to cut the insolent young man in pieces, and throw him limb by limb into the sea. They had drawn their sabres, and were on the point of rushing upon M. Hubsch, when the Captain fortunately came up to his aid, and said in a firm tone to the Pacha: "It is I who command this vessel, and not you. On board my vessel you are in Austria and not in Turkey. If in consequence of your orders, a single hair of this young man is injured, you seal your own death, and you shall be the first person to be cast into the sea." The words of the captain had the more effect upon the Pacha, that a number of the crew, who had armed themselves in haste, had surrounded him and his people. The captain then ordered the Turks to give up their arms, and directed M. Hubsch during the rest of the voyage to keep as far as possible from the cabin occupied by the Pacha & his women. —*Herald.*

Captain S. B. Thornton.—The Richmond Enquirer says: "We have seen a letter from Adjutant General Jones, which states that the court martial proceedings in the case of Captain S. B. Thornton, 2nd dragoons, have come to hand. They exhibit the gratifying fact that he is acquitted of all the charges on which he was tried."

Jacksonville Republican.

Wednesday, Aug., 19, 1846.

Peace with Mexico.—There are a number of rumors afloat respecting the settlement of our difficulties with Mexico, but none of them sufficiently definite to be worthy of notice. There is no doubt but England has offered her mediation to Mexico, and probaly to this government. It was rumored in Washington on the 5th, that a messenger had arrived from Mexico with terms of peace, or with proposals for peace. The message of the President of the U. S. which will be found in to-day's paper, throws more light on this subject than any thing we have received.

Capt. E. T. Smith, of the Benton Guards; arrived in this place on Saturday morning last, direct from the army of occupation. In consequence however, of his having been delayed some three weeks on the passage, he brings but little news later than what has been published in the papers. We would state, for the information of persons who may have business with Capt. Smith, or who may wish to forward letters to their friends in the army, that he will leave in the course of eight or ten days, as his furlough expires about the 15th of September. Capt. Shelly, of the Talladega Company, also came home at the same time.

Dr. John W. Moore has been appointed by the President, Surgeon of the Alabama Regiment, and Dr. C. J. Clark of this place, Assistant Surgeon. We are not personally acquainted with Dr. Moore, and do not even know in what county he resides, but to those in the Regiment personally acquainted with Dr. Clark, no appointment could have been more acceptable. Dr. Clark left here for the army on Monday morning last.

Marion Female Seminary.—We have received from the Trustees of this Institution, Messrs. *W. A. Jones, M. A. Wyatt, Jno. D. Phelan. L. A. Weissinger*, and *Alex. Graham*, a circular announcing the arrangements that have been made in reference to the future prospects of the Institution. Mr. H. P. Hatfield and Lady, late of Camden, S. C., and now of Augusta, Ga., have been engaged as Principals for the ensuing year, the first session of which will commence on the 25th of Sept. next. The circular contains numerous and high recommendations of Mr. and Mrs. Hatfield, who formerly presided over the Male and Female Academies of Camden, S. C., for near fifteen years. We feel gratified with every additional evidence we meet with, of an increasing interest in favor of female education; and, as the citizens of Marion have been noted for their morality, zeal in the cause of education, and public spirit generally, we sincerely wish that health and happiness may attend them, and prosperty all their public institutions.

Superior Plums.—We return our thanks to Mrs General Thompson for a specimen of the finest Plums we have ever seen. The name of the variety was not sent us. Some of these Plums would measure at least 4 inches in circumference, and are finely flavored. They are egg shaped, and of a rich purple color. We rank the cultivation of good fruit as one of the most important social and economical virtues, & are persuaded that every example of success which may be observed and noticed, has a tendency to promote a spirit of improvement; and it gives us pleasure to be able to cite instances of such success in rearing valuable, and to this section, new varieties of fruit.—*Greenville Mountaineer.*

The above is certainly large measurement for Plums, but we can inform those disposed to doubt it, that we were presented on last Monday morning with a specimen of Plums raised in the garden of Gen. T. A. Walker, of this place, some of which measured *full five inches* in circumference the smallest way, others 4¾ inches. These Plums were of the Green Gage variety.

Congressional.

The Senate, to day, after considerable discussion, passed the bill remitting the duties on imported rail-road iron in certain cases to a third reading.

The civil and diplomatic appropriation bill was again taken up, and an amendment offered by Mr. Benton, providing for the claimants for the fourth and fifth instalments of Mexican indemnities, led to a protracted discussion, in which Messrs. Benton Evans, Niles, McDuffie, and R. Johnson took part. The amendment was finally rejected by a vote of 18 to 23.

Several minor amendments to this bill were then offered; and at a late hour, on motion of Mr. McDuffie, the Senate went into executive session.

A full report of the interesting proceedings of the day is crowded out, by the pressure of other important matter.

In the House, the harbor and river bill was finally *rejected*, the House having refused to declare by the constitutional vote, that it "should become a law, the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding."

A protracted struggle (following some debate) took place on the spoliation bill, which finally passed, & which now awaits only the signature of the President to become a law.—[Union.

Congressional.—The Senate, to-day got through the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill.

The amedment offered by Mr. Benton, providing for the payment of the Mexican claimants, was adopted with an additional proviso, to the effect that each of the claimants should agree to take in payment the scrip of a stock bearing interest at five per cent, payable in five years.

In the House, the bill to reduce and graduate the price of public lands was taken up on the question of concurrence in certain amendments made by the Senate. The result was, the whole subject was laid on the table.

A committee of conference was appointed on the subject of the disagreeing votes of the two houses, on the bill making provisions for the payment of treasury notes purloined and reissued.

The independent treasury bill was taken up, and all the amendments of the Senate, without exception, and without amendment, were concurred in. The bill, therefore, needs only the signature of the President to become a law.

The Senate bill remitting duties on imported rail-road iron, was laid on the table by a decisive vote.

Some other matters occupied the attention of the House, which is now fast winding up its business.—[Union, Aug. 5.

From the Army.

The steamship Alabama arrived at New-Orleans on Wednesday from Brazos Santiago, which she left on the 2d inst. She brought up portions of the disbanded Louisana volunteers, and reports that some half dozen sailing vessels had cleared for New Orleans laden with the remainder of them.

There had been several wrecked involving considerable loss to the government. The schooner 'Cora,' Capt. Reed, with a cargo of government stores, went ashore on the North Breaker on the 29th ult., at 4 o'clock, p. m. The crew and officers were saved, but the vessel and cargo are a total loss. The schooner Stephen Francis, of Charleston, went ashore near the same place on the following day; her cargo will probable be saved in a damaged condition, but the vessel is a total loss. A large top sail schooner went ashore on the night of the 30th ult., a quarter of a mile north of the Bar, name unknown, supposed to be a total loss. The brig Crusoe, previously reported sunk, will prove an entire loss, together with the cargo. On the 27th ult., the first steamboat accident occurred on the Rio Grande. The Neva struck a snag about nine miles below Camargo, and is said to be a total loss. She had two companies of troops on board—the men losing a large portion of their effects, while Uncle Sam is also a loser to the extent of no small amount of army stores.

The American Flag, at Matamoros records several murders in that place.

CAMARGO, July, 23.

The talk is still of Indians and Indian outrages.

We have another report to the effect that six Americans, while driving in beef cattle from Loredo to San Antonio, were set upon by the Camanches and all killed, together fourteen Mexicans who were in company. I still contend that the Indians have the right to carry on war on this side the Rio Grande with the Mexicans, but this thing of murdering Americans up on the high road in Texas puts a different face entirely upon the matter, and the treacherous savages should be pursued and severely punished at once.—They should be told, too, that all the inhabitants on the east bank of the Rio Grande are under our protection, and threatened with war to extermination if they molest a single person.

While upon this subject I would mention one little circumstance I witnessed yesterday—a circumstance, the like of which has not often occurred since the creation. Four or five Mexicans, armed with swords and carbines, came riding into the Plaza praying for aid against the Camanches! Now here are a people with whom we are at war, entering one of our camps with arms in their hands, and praying one enemy to protect them and theirs against another enemy. I suppose it is all right, as the man says in the play, when told that his wife had run off; it merely looks strange that's all.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL—AND THE VETO.

The question was taken in the House of Representatives to-day on the passage of the bill notwithstanding the President's veto. The constitution requires in such cases that it should receive the vote of two thirds of both houses to overule the veto. We have given the yeas and nays in the regular proceedings of the House.

There were 96 yeas, 91 nays—5 majority. When the bill passed the House on the 30th March, the vote was 109 yeas, 90 nays—19 majority.

There is no doubt if the House had been as it was on the former occasion, the veto would have obtained a majority of the whole body. There were seven democrats voted for the bill in March, who now voted against it, besides some who declined to vote. Of the whigs seven only voted against the bill before; & amongst these were five whig representatives from Tennessee—Mr. Polk's own State. Of these five, but one, (Mr. Crozier) voted to-day on the side of the veto; but in addition to the democrats who changed their votes our eye catches some whigs who voted against the bill to-day; among whom we find Mr. Dockery of North Carolina, who had voted for the bill before, and Mr. Graham, of North Carolina, who did not vote in March last.

We hail this diminution of the majority, (from 19 to 5,) which would have changed to the other scale if the four whig representatives from Tennessee had voted as they did before, and if the House had been as full as it was before, as a triumphant confirmation of the propriety of the veto. It is a compliment due to the principles and firmness of Mr. Polk, who like Andrew Jackson, has the nerve to stand up to his duty, and support the constitution of his country.-[Union

Alvin Flowers, one of the gang concerned in robbing the mail in Gasden co., (Fla.) was arrested in this city on Sunday morning, within a few minutes of his landing on the wharf, by City Marshal Walker and Captain Fisher of the City Police. Flowers confessed to the officers that he was guilty and expected nothing else than to be hung. The U. S. Mail key stolen at Stockton last week was found in his trunk. He was carried to Pensacola by an officer of this city. —*Mobile Herald.*

Only two hundred and fifty Lowell factory girls were married during the past year.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a treaty between the United States of America and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Critain and Ireland was concluded and signed by their plenipotentiaries at Washington on the fifteenth day of June last, which treaty is word for word as follows:

The United States of America and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, deeming it to be desirable for the future welfare of both countries that the state of doubt and uncertainty which has hitherto prevailed respecting the sovereignty and government of the Territory on the northwest coast of America, lying westward of the Rocky or Stony mountains, should be finally terminated by an amicable compromise of the rights mutually asserted by the two parties over the said territory, have respectively named plenipotentiaries to treat and agree concerning the terms of such settlement—that is to say: the President of the United States of America has, on his part, furnished with full powers James Buchanan, Secretary of State of the United States, and her Majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland has, on her part, appointed the right honorable Richard Pakenham, a member of her Majesty's most honorable privy council, and her Majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States; who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, having agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

From the point on the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude, where the boundary laid down in existing treaties and conventions between the United States and Great Britain terminates, the line of bouudary between the territories of the United States and those of her Britannic Majesty shall be continued westward along the said forty-ninth parallel of north latitude to the middle of the channel which separates the continent from Vancouver's Island; and thence southerly through the middle of the said channel, and of Fuca's straits to the Pacific Ocean: *Provided, however*, That the navigation of the whole of the said channel and straits south of the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude remain free and open to both parties.

ARTICLE II.

From the point at which the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude shall be found to intersect the great northern branch of the Columbia river, the navigation of the said branch shall be free and open to the Hudson Bay Company and to all British subjects trading with the same, to the point where the said branch meets the main stream of the Columbia, and thence down the said main stream to the ocean, with free access into and through the said river or rivers, it being understood that all the usual portages along the line thus described shall in like manner be free and open. In navigating the said river or rivers, British subjects, with their goods and produce, shall be treated on the same footing as citizens of the United States; it being, however, always understood that nothing in this article shall be construed as preventing, or intended to prevent, the government of the United States from making any regulations respecting the navigation of the said river or rivers not inconsistent with the present treaty.

ARTICLE III.

In the future appropriation of the territory south of the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude, as provided in the first article of this treaty, the possessory rights of the Hudson Bay Company, and of all British subjects who may be already in the occupation of land or other property lawfully acquired within the said territory, shall be respected.

ARTICLE IV.

The farms, lands, and other property of every description belonging to the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company on the north side of the Columbia river, shall be confirmed to the said company. In case, however, the situation of those farms and lands should be considered by the United States to be of public and political importance, and the United States government should signify a desire to obtain possession of the whole, or of any part thereof, the property so required shall be transferred to the said government, at a proper valuation, to be agreed upon by the parties.

ARTICLE V.

The present treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by her Britannic Majesty; and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London, at the expiration of six months from the date hereof, or sooner, if possible.

In witness whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at Washington the fifteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

JAMES BUCHANAN, [L. S.]
RICHARD PAKENHAM, [L. S.]

And whereas the said treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at London, on the seventeenth ultimo, by Louis McLane, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the U. States, and Viscount Palmerston, her Britannic Majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, on the part of their respective governments:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, JAS. K. POLK, President of the United States of America, have caused the said treaty to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set

[L. S.] my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this fifth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, and of the independence of the United States the seventy-first.

JAMES K. POLK.

By the President:
JAMES BUCHANAN,
Secretary of State.

Disbanding the Volunteers.

The Picayune states, on the authority of a gentleman from the Rio Grande, that, of some six thousand volunteers disbanded under the recent order from the war department, there will not remain in the service enongh to form a single regiment under the new terms proposed. There is authentic intelligence of the willingness of only one company to continue for the twelvemonth.

From this we should infer that the volunteers are tired of their brief campaign, and find that the imaginary glory of war is a delusion. We expected as much before they embarked for the Rio Grande. Doubtless, if there had been actual warfare, most of them would have been eager to remain in service, but the monotony, disipation and vice of an inactive camp can afford any thing but gratification or content to the hundreds of well educated, ambitious and refined men who hurried to the field in the commencement of the war.

What the reason of this new order of the department is we have no means of knowing. There may, however, be a very good one. The war is likely to be prolonged; and any term of service less than a year might be of incalculable injury to the success of the campaign. Six months will elapse before the march of Gen. Taylor shall have been fairly begun, and the expiration of the term of service of a large body of men might thus be at a time when their aid will be most needed. The consequence would be great embarrassment to the army, and probably its defeat. Besides this consideration, there is no law for any other terms of service than three and twelve months. The first term has already elapsed, and the government we think has done right in giving the volunteers the choice of remaining for the legal period of a year or being disbanded. The citizens should be careful not to censure the government for adhering closely to the letter of the law.—*Mo. Herald.*

Captain Desha's company of disbanded Alabama volunteers—the first that repaired to the relief of General Taylor—on their arrival on Saturday last from the Rio Grande, (says the Jeffersonian) applied for shelter at the United States Barracks below this city, and were refused. The gates were shut in their faces, although the Barracks are only occupied by a petty subaltern and a handful of men, and are capable of accommodating five hundred. By whose authority are these Barracks closed against volunteers in the United States service? If by the War Department, it is both foolish and odious. If by the caprice of the Lieutenant in command, he is not fit for his station or for the epaulette he wears. The men, we understand, would have taken possession, but for the forbearance of their veteran Captain. They are now, we believe, quartered at a miserable flea-ridden cotton shed.—*Ib.*

The following important message from the President of the United States, on the subject of our Mexican relations, having formed much of the gossip of recent letter-writers from Washington, in the way of rumors of its probable import, we hasten to lay it before our readers:

RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.

The Speaker, by consent, laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

I invite your attention to the propriety of making an appropriation to provide for any expenditure which it may be necessary to make in advance for the purpose of settling all our difficulties with the Mexican Republic. It is my sincere desire to terminate, as it was originally to avoid, the existing war with Mexico by a peace just and honorable to both parties. It is probable that the chief obstacle to be surmounted in accomplishing this desirable object, will be the adjustment of a boundary between the two republics, which shall prove satisfactory and convenient to both, and such as neither will hereafter be inclined to disturb. In the adjustment of this boundary, we ought to pay a fair equivalent for any concessions which may be made by Mexico.

Under these circumstances, and considering the other complicated questions to be settled by negotiation with the Mexican republic, I deem it important that a sum of money should be placed under the control of the Executive, to be advanced, if need be, to the government of that republic immediately after their ratification of a treaty. It might be inconvenient for the Mexican government to wait for the whole sum, the payment of which may be stipulated by this treaty until it could be ratified by the Senate and an appropriation to carry it into effect made by Congress. Indeed the necessity for this delay might defeat the object altogether. The disbursement of this money would of course be accounted for not as secret service money, but like other expenditures.

Two precedents for such a proceeding exist in our past history during the administration of Mr. Jefferson, to which I would call your attention. On the 26th February, 1803, an act was passed appropriating two millions of dollars "for the purpose of defraying any extraordinary expenses which may be incurred in the intercourse between the United States and foreign nations." "to be applied under the direction of the President of the United States, who shall cause an account of the expenditure thereof to be laid before Congress as soon as may be," and on the 12th February, 1806, an appropriation was made of the same amount, and in the same terms. In neither case was the money actually drawn from the treasury, and I should hope that the result in this respect might be similar on the present occasion, although the appropriation may prove to be indispensable in accomplishing the object. I would, therefore recommend the passage of a law appropriating $2,000,000 to be placed at the disposal of the executive, for the purpose which I have indicated.

In order to prevent all misapprehension, it is my duty to state that, anxious as I am to terminate the existing war with the least possible delay, it will continue to be prosecuted with the utmost vigor until a treaty of peace shall be signed by the parties and ratified by the Mexican republic.

JAMES K. POLK.

Washington, 8th Aug., 1846.

After the Message had been read, Mr. McKay brought forward a bill appropriating $2,000,000, to carry out the recommendations of the President—some considerable discussion ensued, which brought the house, at times, into confusion—and the final action is not given in the proceedings published in the Union of Saturday night last.—*Aug. Con.*

Military Opinions of the Battles of the Rio Grande.

Military men in Europe express the highest admiration of the skill and bravery with which Gen. Taylor extricated himself from the difficulties of his position in the early part of May. The well known intelligent correspondent of the National Intelligencer at Paris, and who has never been accused of exageration, gives in a late letter there the opinions as follows:

"Veteran officers of the garrison at Versailles, with whom I have chatted at the reading-room, which I frequent there, on the operations of Gen. Taylor, pronounce the most flattering judgment in respect to his boldness, skill; and the entire professional process.

"Your troops on the Rio Grande fought the Mexicans under more disadvantages than did the British the Sihks on the Sutlej, or the French the Moors at Isly. Further success with moderation in the use of victory, and a language so *simple so unambitious* as that of the official despatches, will strengthen and animate the friends of the United States and of the republicanism throughout Europe."

Old England even, bitter, jaundiced and abusive of our land as it usually is, has nevertheless, a pride in these evidences of game on the part of its rebellious offspring, which it cannot repress. The press there of all parties, while it denounces in unmeasured terms the objects of the campaign, concede heartily and honestly to the fullest extent to our officers and men the merit of unparalled skill and bravery in achieving such brilliant success under such combination of difficulties. The London Herald ultra monarchical and tory in its feeling, and in its hostility to our government and institutions says:

"Certainly there has rarely been met with an instance in which the superiority of Anglo Saxon race over the blood of Old Castile has been better displayed than in the comparison of the conduct of the belligerent parties. Making proper allowance for the gasconading spirit that prevails at New York—indeed generally throughout the whole of the States—the proceedings of the soldiers under General Taylor was such as to do honor to the Republic. The little army amounting to but a handful of men, at a distance of thousands of miles from any succour, has defended itself against superior numbers, and at length has crossed the Rio Grande, and taken possession of Matamoras almost in sight of an opposing enemy—*an exploit which Napoleon has pronounced the perfection of generalship.* We are not informed what forces General Arista commanded at Matamoras, but unless it was greatly inferior to that under Taylor his conduct can only be ascribed to cowardice or deliberate treachery.

We have never denied our just grounds of complaint against the rapacious and insolent injustice of the United States, and we distinctly recognize the claim for assistance which Mexico has upon the civilized world against arbitrary tyrany; but we are at the same time unable to close our eyes against the weakness and imbecility of the Mexicans, or against the courage of the children of the colonies (we speak of the men, and not of the corrupt Government) which England first planted on the North American Continent."

Thus spake John Bull, hearty old cock as he is, in his delight to find that his disobedient stripling, Jonathan, who snubbed his dad's nose when a mere youngster, in all matters relating to *bruising*; his own peculiar boast, is a "chip of the old block;" and moreover, wishes to claim part of the credit on account of the blood.

Montgomery Journal.

Captain Desha's Alabama Volunteers.

We stated on Sunday morning, on what we considered unquestionable authority, that the veteran commander of this gallant company—the first to rally round the standard of their country and repair to the aid of General Taylor—peremptorally demanded quarters in the U. S. Barracks below the city, on their arrival here on Saturday last from the Rio Grande, *and got them.* This was not the fact. A cotemporary of yesterday, in alluding to the fact of their being refused admittance to the Barracks states erroneously that they are now quartered in a miserable cotton shed.

The facts of the case are these, as represented to us by Captain Desha himself. Captain Desha, on his arrival at the Barracks, demanded quarters for his company, which were refused by the officer in command in no very courteous terms. Captain D. told the subaltern that he was his superior in command, and if not permitted to enter he would take forcible possession and place him under arrest; on which the officer shut and secured the gates. Captain D. having ordered his men to load and fix bayonets, drew his men up in a line of battle, on the road, a few paces from the gate; giving the subaltern distinctly to understand, that as he could not get *in* the garrison, they should not get *out*—he should, in fact, starve them to a surrender. The officer in the inside drew up *his* men in a line of battle, and thus the contending hosts remained at bay, until a surgeon of the U. S. army, who was present, persuaded Captain Desha to retire, assuring him that the U. S. Quarter Master, Colonel Hunt, who had been informed of his position, would have the matter arranged shortly to his satisfaction. That officer immediately sent Capt. Berger, of the quarter master's department, with a steamboat, and had Captain Desha and his command removed to comfortable quarters.—*Delta.*

CEDAR BLUFF, ALA.,
18th July 1846.

To the Honorable Cave Johnson, Post Master General of the United States:

Whereas in the "Cherokee Sentinel" of the 19th June 1846, a paper published in this place, we see Editorial remarks calculated and no doubt intended by the Editor, to prejudice the public mind against the character and standing of our respected and worthy Post Master, R. S. T. Henderson, Esq., and again in said Sentinel of the 17th inst. the said Editor has given a tissue of personal abuse upon the said Henderson; and whereas, we the undersigned citizens of Cedar Bluff and vicinity, are informed that Col. Edward Stiff the senior Editor of said Sentinel, is raising a petition to have said Henderson displaced from the office of Post Master, and where as we have the *most implicit confidence* in the honesty, integrity and stability of the said Henderson; and not doubting the falsehood of any insinuations against the *honesty* and *integrity* of the said Henderson, contained in the aforesaid Sentinel; and whereas, by the wisdom of an inscrutible Providence the said Henderson has been afflicted with deformity, that he is unable, even to walk except upon crutches, and in humble pecuniary condition, we therefore deem it but an act of Justice to Mr. Henderson, and also to the community in which we live that we give this testimonial to the high estimation which we entertain for the said Henderson. And respectfully request the Department to retain the said Henderson in the office of Post Master at this place. And have no hesitation in saying to the Depactment, that, Mr. Henderson is not only honest, but he is also very prudent, prompt, and accommodating; & has rendered entire satisfaction to a large majority of those immediately interested in the business of the office.

Josiah Weekly	J M Weir, Jr.
J B Gamble	George Tolbert
Elijah Clifton	David Parks
J Clifton	Sam'l R Russel
R W Ray	George Parks
G W Ray	William Bell
Thos C Clifton	J B Elam
John C Lewis	Joseph England
J C Clifton	Wm Scott
J L Newberry	J T Price
Nathan Brown	Wm. W Harkrider
C Pattey	Benjamin J Wilson
W A Clifton	C A Comer
L Wilder	Wm Little
R F Hampton	Jno. P Shipley
A T Rhea	Harlin Turner
A T Dean	Daniel R Wilson
R T Childers	M Tenneson
Thos Blakemore	Saml M Burkley
James Clifton	Noah Golightly
James Rutlege, Sr.	C R Golightly
Edmond Hurly	Henry C Golightly
John Clayton	Edmond G Bell
James Rutlege, Jr.	Granville Thompson
J M Barkley	Joseph Blakemore
L D Griffitts	David Lane
Peter Henslee	Joseph Blackwell
Philip B Gilbert	R B Blackwell
Lewis Rush	J R Prickett
Jacob Weaver	Stephen Hurley
Aaron Clifton	Wm Broughton
John Rush	Joseph P Daniel
John D Weaver	Wm M Clifton
James Wilder	E Matthis
Sam'l Herrin, Sr.	A J Coupland
J A Weaver	A TDean
Wm F Wilder	Wm S Pitts
Sam'l Herrin, Jr.	Samuel Miller
J Weaver	D Grubbs
Lowell Coffman	M B Donegan
M W Laney	F Rush
J M Weaver	John H Vankyke
Wm Huff	Wm Drew
Wm Parks	Isaac C Bullard
D Weaver	A Hawkins
Reuben Alston	Wm N Bernard
John Parks	and 36 others.

From Leesburg.

C P Henslee, P. M.	F Hofner
John Tarrant	J Brewer
Franklin Hail	N N Chaney
J. P. Henslee	L T Pitts
Hugh C Hail	F M Hardwich
Wm S Henslee	Rufus M Hail
Thos. Pullen	Robert B Hampton, and 54 others.

The Legislature of Maine has passed bill for the removal of the seat of government of that State, from Augusta to Portland, on the 1st of December next, provide the city of Portland shall furnish the Stat with public buildings more suitable than th present State House.

THE GRAVE OF RINGGOLD.—Lieut. Ridgely, in a letter relative to the removal of the remain of Major Ringgold, gives the following description the grave at Point Isabel: "The grave now present a very unique and appropriate resting place for a gallant soldier. Four posts, ornamented as well as the limited means would allow, are erected, one at each corner, connected by pieces of timber, the upper having holes bored at every six inches, through which musket barrels captured from the Mexicans are placed as a railing, resting on the lower one; the bayonets are all fixed, and the whole painted black.—Appropriate head and foot boards are erected."

PROSPECTS OF TUSCALOOSA.

It is no longer doubtful as to the building up of manufactories here. The Warrior Company, with a capital of about $80,000 already subscribed, and instalments paid in, have broken ground for their establishment in Mr. Duffee's garden, near the bridge. The work being under contract, will progress steadily to completion.

In a previous number, we called the attention of planters in Green, Marengo, Sumter and other rich counties, to the importance of investieg a portion of their surplus capital in manufacturing establishments in this city, with the certainty of five or six times more profit than they realize from the production of cotton. In connexion, we also adverted to the excellent schools in the city, as constituting a still stronger inducement for planters to reside here, to have their sons and daughters thoroughly educated. What we then said we still maintain, with increased confidence. From its position to the immense coal fields, and and iron deposites in its vicinity; its beauty of location, and superior healthiness; its navigation for deep bottom much of the year, and for light at all seasons, affording communication with the Gulf, Tuscaloosa is destined to be the seat of extensive manufactures, not only of cotton fabrics, but of metals.

Here we take occasion to state the fact, that the Tuscaloosa Paper Company, with a capital of $10,000 subscribed, and more at command if necessary, have commenced their building below the bridge. Passing by the spot, a few days ago, we noticed that bricks had been hauled for the foundation.

With these and other advantages we might enumerate, Tuscaloosa will soon attain a degree of prosperity which she has never hitherto enjoyed. If proper use be made of the natural resources within the reach of her enterprise, a bright destiny will reward the exertions of her citizens.—*Tuscaloosa Monitor.*

THE ROSSE TELESCOPE—THE MOON NOT INHABITED.—In a lecture recently delivered in England by Doctor Scoresby, on the subject of Astronomy, it was stated that in Lord Rosse's Telescope every object on the surface of the Moon, of the height of one hundred feet was distinctly visible. The lecturer also stated his belief that under very favorable circumstances, it would be so with *objects sixty feet in heighth.* On its surface, says the Doctor, were craters of extinct volcanoes, rocks and masses of stones almost unnumerable. He had no doubt whatever, that if such a building as he was then in were upon the surface of the moon, it would be rendered distinctly visible by these instruments. But there were no signs of habitations such as ours—no vestiges of architectural remains to show that the moon is or ever was inhabited by a race of mortals similar to ourselves. It presented no appearance which could lead to the supposition that it contained any thing like the green fields, and lovely verdure of this beautiful world of ours. There was no water visible—not a sea, or a river or even the measure of a reservoir for supplying town or factory; all seemed desolate.

SCIENTIFIC PROPHECY.—Newton expresses his deliberate opinion that cohesion, light, heat, electricity and the communication of the brain with the muscles, are all to be referred to one and the same cause—an ether or spiritous, which prevails all bodies. We might smile at such an opinion from many quarters, and had Newton been only the author of the "Principia" we might perhaps think his head a little exalted by the excitement attending the close of arduous labor (though, in truth, the scholiam, from which the above is exalted, does not appear in the first edition;) but when we consider his prediction, that the diamond would be found to be combustible, that the earth was between five and six times its weight of water, and others which have turned out correct, we feel something like a presentment that the opinions just cited may in some degree share the same destiny.

DUBLIN REVIEW.

The Lake Superior News says, that a mass of pure silver weighing six pounds and ten ounces was lately discovered at the Eagle river works at the depth of forty-five feet below the surface of the river.

Capt. Levy, lately arrived at New Orleans from Tobasco, says, as reported in the N. O. Delta, that "Yucatan is acting the dissimulator, and while affecting neutrality to the Mexican government and ours in the present struggle, is secretly giving the former all the aid in her power. She furnishes its troops with provisions, and permits its vessels to sail under her flag. This is a matter that should be looked into if the facts are as represented she should be no longer suffered to hide her treachery under the cloak of neutrality."

Eppes, the Murderer.

duel at Camp Jackson, below New Orleans, on the 11th inst., the wound said to be not mortal. Both are from this place, and what gives color to the rumor is—the fact that they had a quarrel at the embarkation of the volunteers here, when one drew his sword and the matter ended. Harrison is a relation of the late General Harrison, and Miller is a captain of one of the city German companies.—*Nashville Union.*

John C. Work, formerly of Will's Creek, St. Clair co, Ala. was killed in the Cherokee nation while stealing a horse. He had killed several persons in his lifetime.

Huntsville Advocate.

The State of Alabama,
CHEROKEE COUNTY.

ORPHANS' COURT, REGULAR RETURN DAY, AUGUST 7, 1846.

WHEREAS, S. R. Russell has this day petitioned the Orphans' Court of Cherokee County, State of Alabama, to cause Aaron Clifton, Executor of the last will of George Clifton, dec'd, to make a title to the said S. R. Russell, for a part of the North East quarter of Section thirty-six in Township eight, in Range ten, east in the Coosa Land District—

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that the first Friday in November next, be set to hear and determine said petition, at a Court to be holden on said day, at the Court House of said county, and that notice be given, *once a month* for three months by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, to all persons in adverse interest, to appear and object, or said petition will be granted. Done in open Court, August 7th, 1846.

A true copy from the minutes:
ATTEST: JOHN S. WILSON, Clk.
August 19, 1846.—m3m—$6.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the goods and chattels, rights and credits of Thomas Jones, late of St. Clair County, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned by the Judge of the County Court of said county, on the 20th day of July, 1846, all persons having claims against the estate of the said Thomas Jones, are requested to exhibit the same within the time limited by law, or they will be barred.

C. F. LAY,
B. F. JONES, } *Adm's.*
August 19, 1846.—6t.—$3 50.

NOTICE.

THE County Court of St. Clair County, having granted to the undersigned surviving Administratrix of all and singular, the goods and chattels, rights and credits of Robert Taylor, late of said county, deceased, an order of sale of the following described lands and premises belonging to said estate, to-wit: the west half of north west fourth of Section 28, and east half of south west fourth of Section 30, both in Township 14, Range four east in the Huntsville Land District, being in the County of St. Clair in the State of Alabama. Also, Lot number 31 in the Town of Ashville, in said County and State.

Now, Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of said order of said Court, said Lands and Lot will be sold before the Court House door in the Town of Ashville, in said County and State, within the usual hours of Sheriff's Sales, on the first Monday in October next, the same to be sold to the highest bidder, at public outcry for cash—this 11th day of Aug. A. D. 1846.

JANE TAYLOR, sen. Adm'x
of said Robert Taylor, dec'd.
August 19, 1846.—3t.—$4 00.

State of Alabama,
Benton County.

Orphan's Court, August 17th, 1846.

CAME Elisha McClellan, Administrator, and Elizabeth Denson, Administratrix of the Estate of Calla Denson, dec'd, and filed their accounts and vouchers for final settlement of the Guardianship of the said Calla Denson, as Guardian of Matilda J. Vesey, now Matilda J. Headon, and wife of James Headon. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that the first Friday in October next be set for hearing and auditing and determining upon said accounts and vouchers and making final settlement, at the office of the Clerk of this Court, with the said representatives of the said Calla Denson, of the guardianship aforesaid, and that publication thereof be made for three consecutive weeks, and at least forty days previous to said day in the Jacksonville Republican, that all persons in adverse interest may contest if they see proper.

M. M. HOUSTON, Cl'k.
Aug. 19, 1856—$4.

State of Alabama,
Benton County.

Orphans' Court, August 17th, 1846.

CAME Elisha McClellan, Administrator, and Elizabeth Denson, Administratrix of the Estate of Calla Denson, dec'd, and filed their accounts and vouchers for final settlement of the Guardianship of William F. Vesey. It is therefore ordered by the Court that the first Friday in October next be set for hearing and auditing and determining upon said accounts and vouchers and making final settlement at the office of the Clerk of this Court, with the representatives of the said Cally Denson, of the guardianship aforesaid, and that publication thereof be made for three consecutive weeks, and at least forty days previous to said day, in the Jacksonville Republican, that all persons in adverse interest may contest if they see proper.

M. M. HOUSTON, Cl'k.
Aug. 19, 1846.—$4.

OBITUARY.

DIED—At her residence in Cherokee co., Ala. on the 3rd August 1846, MARY S. TURNLEY, wife of James A. Turnley, and daughter of Mary & James Bates. She was born in Wythe county, Virginia, 4th October, 1801. Raised principally in Blount county, Tennessee, married in McMinn co., Ten., on the 3rd March, 1825, removed to Cherokee county, Alabama, where she resided until her death.—She left a husband, eight children, and many relatives to mourn her loss. Also, on the 8th of August, her infant daughter, 3 days old.—May the little infant and her mother be reunited in Heaven to spend a blissful eternity around the throne of God.

The papers at Athens, and Knoxville, Tenn., will please notice the above.

EAST TENNESSEE UNIVERSITY.

THE next Collegiate year of this Institution will commence on the 15th day of October. The Faculty will then consist of five officers; the vacancy which has occurred in the Department of Natural History being shortly to be filled. TUITION in the Collegiate Department is $15; in the Preparatory and English Departments $10 per session. BOARDING in the Public Hall is $1,20; in private families $1,50 per week. The entire ANNUAL EXPENSE, including clothing, and boarding in vacation, need not, with *proper economy*, exceed $140. The LOCALITY is exceedingly healthy, and has proved peculiarly so to students from the South. For further information, see Catalogue, which may be had on application by letter to the President of the University.

D. A. DEADERICK.
Secretary of the Board of Trustees.
Knoxville, Tenn. July, 1846.

The late of Alabama,
RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Taken up and posted by Burton Walker, a bright sorrel mare, a small star in her forehead; no brands perceivable, thirteen and a half hands high; appraised to twenty-five dollars. June 17, 1846. C. W. STATHAM, *Cl'k C. C.*

Benton Sheriff Sales.

BY virtue of two executions, issued from the circuit court of Benton county and to me directed, I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in Jacksonville, on the first Monday in September next, one acre of land, lying in the S E corner of the N E 1-4 of the N E 1-4 of S. 21, T. 15, R. 6 east. Also a small strip off the W 1-2 of the N E 1-4 of sec. 22, bounded on the west by the section line, between section 21 and sec. 22, and on the east side by the middle of Clear creek and running down the middle of said creek with the meanders of the creek to the line again, containing one acre more or less, levied on as the property of Palatiah Chilton to satisfy said executions in favor of J. A. McCampbell. W. J. WILLIS, Sheriff.
By his deputy, J. P. CANNON.

Also, at the same time and place,

BY virtue of an Execution for cost issued from the Chancery Court of Benton County, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the North-west quarter of the South-east quarter of Section 14, Township 15, Range five east in Benton County, levied on as the property of Enos Chapman and Solomon Chapman, to satisfy said Execution. W. J. WILLIS, Shff.
By his deputy, J. P. CANNON.
Aug. 5, 1846.

J. W. GUINN,
Attorney at Law & Solicitor in Chancery,
WEDOWEE, ALA.,

WILL attend to all business entrusted to his care in the Courts of Benton County, and all the Courts of the 9th Judicial Circuit, excee the County Court of Randolph. August 12, 1846.—tf.

THE WEEKLY SUN,
A LARGE
Family Newspaper.
NEUTRAL IN
Politics and Religion,
Devoted to Science, Art, Agricultural, Mechanics, Education, Morals, Amusements, health, the diffusion of useful and practical Information, and the general interest of the people of the United States.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY,
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Persons wishing to subscribe, have only to enclose One Dollar in a letter, with their name and residence, directed (post paid) to
M. Y. BEACH & SONS,
Sun Office, New York.

State of Alabama,
DEKALB COUNTY.

Orphans' Court, Regular Term, August 3d, 1846.

AT this term the undersigned filed his petition for an order to sell the real estate of Ellison Cooke, late of said County, deceased—whereupon it was ordered that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, for two weeks, notifying non-resident heirs and all interested, to appear before said Court on the 31st August inst. and show cause why an order of sale should not be granted.

BENJAMIN F. COOK, Adm.
August, 19, 1846.—$3.

J. J. SKELTON,
Surgeon Dentist.

PRICES OF DENTAL OPERATIONS.

For plugging teeth with gold, each	$1 50
" " " " silver,	50
" separating by filing,	50
" extracting (with improved forceps)	50
" cleaning teeth,	2 00
" setting best incorruptible teeth on pivot,	5 00

Examinations and advice gratis.
Operations warranted or no charge.

Ladies can be waited on at their residence.

Address,
Jacksonville, Ala.

CHANCERY, BLANKS
FOR SALE HERE.

POETRY.

From the Herald and Tribune.

To one Departed.

BY JOHN W. OVERALL.

I once more stand where thou hast stood,
In youth's fair summer day,
The loveliest of womanhood,
The sweetest flower of May,
Love's rainbow spanned in glory then,
That lone, dead heart of thine,
And oh! its light was brightest when
Its radiance fell on mine.

The music voice, still, still is heard,
And when thou gaily flung,
A robe of beauty o'er each word,
Wove on thy late-like tongue.
And dreams of love, fled by, you sweet,
Float o'er my joyless brain,
Like parted angels when they meet,
In Eden's dear domain!

A hidden urn of sleeping dust,
Is all remains of thee,
And I have kept thy holy trust,
To prize, remember thee.
Thou seem'd to love when day was dun,
The sky so much I thought,
They'd call thee early back to him,
Whose home thy bright eyes sought!

Oh! yet I love thee, though thy form
Is bound in death's caress,
As if then wert now fresh and warm,
In thy lost loveliness.
The heart will cling to by-gone things,
And fancy o'er them throw,
A hue, like that which sunset flings
On gilded domes below!
Mobile, August 1846.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Alabama Journal.

GRASSES.—The Guinea grass is an excellent auxiliary for the supply of green food in the summer for milch cows, and horses kept in the stable.

Near three years ago I accidentally met this grass, and was pleased with its appearance. A friend gave me a few plants, which I set out, and have been greatly pleased with it. I think it will do. I will here give you a few extracts from some of my agricultural works, and first from the American Farmer, of 1823, vol. 5. page 59: "In Jamaica, it is considered next in importance to the sugar cane. Most of the grazing farms throughout the Island were originally created, and are still supported by this valuable herbage. Hence the plenty of horned cattle for the planter and the butcher, which is such that few markets in Europe can furnish beef at a cheaper rate, or of better quality than Jamaica.

It yields a quantity of grass almost exceeding belief.

"No kind of grass supports the heat better; and from the first of July till killed by the frost, it will afford a constant and abundant supply of green food.

"One hundred plants would enable a poor family to keep a cow in town, or supply a dray horse with green food all the summer."

Holmes' Southern Farmer and Market Gardener, page 37, paragraph 180: "This highly cultivated grass is cultivated as a green food for horses and cattle. No grass that is grown at the South can compete with it in quality, yield, or rapidity of growth. Horses and cows are particularly fond of it, and the latter will give an increased quantity of rich milk when freely supplied with it."

The Agricultural books will tell how to cultivate it, but there is one thing that must be attended to, which is, it must have rich land, and be securely protected from stock, and not grazed, but cut and fed; it must be cut eight or ten times a year; indeed if the ground you plant be a fair quantity for the cattle you feed, you may cut all the time, for by the time you are over regularly, the patch where you commenced will be ready for the knife.

TURNIP CULTURE.—Were American Farmers fully apprised of the value of the turnip crop in Europe, it is quite certain they would make greater exertions to give it a more general introduction into this country. Turnips make the pork, beef, milk, butter and cheese of England. "The new system of husbandry" is based upon the introduction of the turnip culture. British farmers have also learned that feeding sheep upon the turnips in the field, is a capital plan to improve the soil.

But as the season is now at hand for sowing, a few practical hints will not be amiss.

1. *The Soil must* be rich, loose and free from noxious weeds. Fresh land is the best; but cultivated fields will answer, if they have the strength of soil. The very best spot of ground for turnips is an old cow yard. If the land is not rich it must be made so.

2. *The preparation of soil* is an important item. Deep ploughing is absolutely indispensable, as well as frequent ploughing before sowing. It is a good system to break the land very early in the spring, and continue to plow it every two or three weeks till June or July. By this means it will be freed from weeds, and rendered strong and mellow.

3. *The time of sowing*, is a matter of considerable consequence. Some aged farmers say, "sow the 6th of August; while others tell us to sow the 25th of July, wet or dry;" but there is no doubt the date should depend very much upon contingencies. It is a safe plan to sow every two weeks, or oftener, from the first of June to the last of August. I once heard a successful old farmer say, "plant all kind of crops, and try all seasons, and you will be sure to hit the right crop and season."—There is truth in it. About the last of July or the first of August is generally the best time.

4. *Mode of Sowing.*—If the land is fresh, the sowing may be performed broadcast; but care should be taken, that the plants should not grow too close together. This, however, is the *lazy mode* of cultivation, and should not be recommended, unless the land and preparations are every thing they should be, and the farmer or gardener, cannot have the requisite labor performed.—The best plan is to throw two furrows together by the use of a light plow, and let the rows be two feet apart—then open the ridges with a hoe—sow the seeds and rake them in.

5. *After Culture.*—In this department there are three very essential matters. 1st. Keep the land free from weeds and grass. 2d. Stir the soil frequently. 3d. Thin the plants to such a distance as will prevent the interference with each others growth.

The Naturalist.

INDIAN CORN FOR SOILING AND FODDER.—We doubt whether the value of Indian corn is more than half known among the generality of farmers; and if the unparallelled droughts throughout the country last summer have a tendency to teach it to them, the terrible lesson may be looked upon as a mercy rather than a scourge, from a beneficent Providence. During the past eight months, thousands of animals have perished or been sacrificed for want of grass or fodder to sustain them, all of which might have been saved and kept in good condition, had each farmer sown a few acres of corn for soiling and fodder.—We saw last summer, on a light sandy soil, a crop of corn growing, which turned out six tons of excel'ent dry fodder per acre. It was sown on the 1st day of July in drills three feet apart. The land was plowed deep, and highly manured.—This crop was the means of saving a superior herd of cows from starvation.—Henceforth however promising the grass and hay crop may be, let no farmer depend entirely upon it, but sow a few acres of corn for summer soiling, or to be cured for winter's use. He will then be tolerably independent of a capricious season. If the land be rich and properly prepared for corn, it will be sure to come up and grow, however dry it may be, provided the seed be prepared by steeping it in guano or saltpetre water, or some cheap solution.—When corn is tolerably advanced in its growth, it completely shades the ground, and the drought will have little effect upon it. A larger crop may usually be grown in drills than when sown broadcast; and if these drills be two or two and a half feet apart we believe it will be found better and nearer, especially in dry seasons, as the cultivator can be often run between the rows, stirring the ground effectually, and neutralizing, in a measure, the effects of dry weather. We recommend sowing at least one acre of corn for fodder, for every five head of cattle kept on the farm. If there be an overplus of hay it is very easily disposed of.

DR. PETERS'

VEGETABLE PILLS.

TIME, which "tries all things," has thoroughly established the inestimable value of these Pills as a cathartic, antibillious and detergent medicine. It is now twelve YEARS since Dr. PETERS gave them to the world, & their reputation, founded on his long experience, still continues to increase. The annual sales, which, during the first year, amounted to one hundred thousand boxes, have, during the past year, exceeded ten times that amount, and the market for them once confined to a few states, now comprises not only the entire Union, but Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scocia, and the West Indies. They may be truly termed *the great Household medicine of the South and West.* No other Pills have ever been so widely patronized in those regions. They are purely vegetable in their nature, and so mild and gentle in their operations, that they may be given with perfect safety even to an infant. There is not a particle of any irritating or drastic substance in their composition, yet they act upon the secretions with unequalled certainty and directness; thus purifying the constituents of the blood, and enabling nature to throw into the circulation a perfectly healthy fluid. Among the multitude of diseases to the cure of which Dr. Peters' Vegetable Pills are adapted, may be mentioned—habitual Costiveness, Billious Fever, Jaundice, Cholic, Dyspepsia, Ague and Fever, Female irregularities, Dysentery, Diarrhea, Torpor of the bowels, Loss of Appetite, Furred Tongue, Asthma, Dropsy, and all diseases of the Skin, caused by impurity of the blood: together with every species of complaint affecting the stamach or bowels.

TAKE NOTICE.—To prevent imposition, the reader will please to recollect that each box of the GENUINE pills has a fac simile of Dr. Peters' signature on the colored label which envelopes it; also a fac simile of M. A. F. Harrison may befound in each list accompanying directions.

☞For sale by Hoke & Abernathy, & J. Forney & Son, appointed Agents, Jacksonville Ala.

FRANKLIN W. BOWDON,

Attorney at Law, & Solicitor in Chancery.

(TALLADEGA, ALA.)

WILL attend to all business entrusted to his care in the Courts of Shelby, St. Clair, Benton, Randolph, Chambers, Tallapoosa, Coosa and Talladega; and in the Supreme Court.

Office West of the Court House.

October 30 1844.—tf.

TO EDITORS.

THOSE Editors of Newspapers and Periodicals, who will insert the below advertisement of WM. R. PRINCE & Co., offering the new Catalogues *gratis*, will please their Subscribers, who will thus obtain Valuable Books, containing *Directions for the Culture of Trees and Plants, gratis*, and the Editors will, on their sending a Newspaper containing it, receive a set of the Catalogues by mail.

Prince's Linnæan Botanic Garden & Nurseries, Flushing near New York.

THE *Great Original Establishment*, WM. R. PRINCE & CO. have just published their Unrivalled Descriptive Catalogues of FRUIT, & ORNAMENTAL TREES AND PLANTS, comprising the *largest assortment* of the various classes, and the greatest collection of *new* and *rare* varieties ever yet offered to the public, and at greatly reduced prices. Every variety of TREES and PLATS, is individually described with a precision never before evinced in any European or American Catalogue; and the gross blunders of other Catalogues, are also set aright. The collection of ROSES comprises above 1200 splendid varieties. These superior Catalogues will be sent gratis to every *post-paid applicant.*

WM. R. PRINCE, & CO.

Godey's Lady's book and Arthurs Magazine.

L. A. GODEY, PHILADELPHIA.

HOME COTTAGES.

Cottages have become decidedly the fashion. In every highly cultivated part of the republic may be found new buildings of the class called Cottages, built according to those ideas of elegance and comfort which are not inconsistent with rational economy. We are anxious to lend the influence of our wide circulated magazine to the diffusion of a taste for beautiful architecture, applied to common dwellings. This we propose to accomplish:

By submitting to our readers a series of designs for Cottages, Farm Houses, Villas, and other Dwellings, embracing every appropriate comfort and the greatest variety of beauty; and, by accompanying these Designs with analytical and critical remarks, pointing out in what this comfort and beauty consist, and on what principles both are founded.

By submitting a series of Designs for the finishing, fittings up, fixtures, and furniture suitable to the different descriptions of Cottages, Farm, and Villa Buildings; and by accompanying these with remarks on their fitness for the end in view, such as lighting, heating, ventilating, &c., as well as with analytical and critical remarks on their style or beauty; thus showing the necessity of Architects including the study of furniture in that of their profession, so as to be able to give Designs for furnishing a house as well as for building one.

By avoiding, when it is not absolutely necessary, the use of terms peculiar to Architecture; by explaining all such as are used, where they first occur; and by adopting such a style as will render the work easily understood by the uninitiated reader, as well as subservient to the purpose of educating young persons in Architecture as an art of taste, especially those of the female sex.

We believe that such a design, well executed, will meet with the approbation of our numerous friends, will increase the desire for beautiful and comfortable residences and tasteful and convenient furniture, and will prove in other respects eminently useful.

Nancy Bruton,
vs.
Eli M. Driver,
Matthew Allen, Adm.
of Lecil Bruton, et al.

Rules *by the Register of the 39th District of the Northern Chancery Division of the State of Alabama, held at Jacksonville, on Monday the third day of August, A. D.* 1846.

CAME the complainants by their Solicitor J. A. MCCAMPBELL, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Register by affidavit made, that Jesse Duren, Reason R. Chilton and Eli M. Driver, three of the Respondents are non-residents, residing in the State of Mississippi, and above the age of twenty-one years. It is therefore ordered by the Register, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a paper published in the Town of Jacksonville, Benton County and State of Alabama, and a copy of this order be posted on the Court House door in the Town of Jacksonville, for four consecutive weeks requiring the said Jesse Duren, Eli M. Driver, and Reason R. Chilton to be and appear before the Register of our said court, at his office in the town of Jacksonville, within sixty days from the time of making this order, and answer plead or demur to complainant's Bill of revivor supplemental and amended bill, lately filed as required by law and the rules of this Court, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to them, and the Complainants will have leave to take testimony ex parte.

J. B. MARTIN, Register &c.

Aug. 5, 1846.—1t.

DR. CHAMPION'S

Vegetable Ague Medicine,

A safe and certain cure for Chills and Fever in all its complicated forms; also an effectual remedy for Fevers of every description.

This medicine has been before the public for a number of years, and the beneficial effects so fully developed, that the demand for the pills has increased to a very great extent. For although the proprietor has increased his manufacturing very much, he has not been able to supply many parts of the country.

This may be relied upon in all cases to cure chills, and fever the first day.

Billious Fever, Typhus Fever, Nervous Fever Congestive Fever, Winter Fevers, and Scarlet Fever, all yield to the use of this medicine, and are cured by this system of practice in a shorter time and with much more certainty than by any other system that has been recommended. Each box contains 24 pills, 12 of which will cure any ordinary case of child and fever.

A pamphlet accompanies each box, giving full directions and numerous certificates of the efficacy of these pills.—Price reduced to $1 per box.

ALSO—DR. CHAMPION'S

Vegetable, Anti-Bilious, Anti-Dyspeptic, Purifying and Cathartic Pills.

Possessing four important combined properties for the cure of diseases carefully and correctly combined, one article to assist the effect of another, for the benefit of the health of mankind.

The proprietor asserts, and without fear of contradiction, that the demand for these pills is not equalled by any medicine in the United States. He has numbers of certificates of the most astonishing cures, that have been effected by these pills. They are recommended to those afflicted with liver' complaint, dyspepsia, dropsies, billious habits, costiveness, cholera-morbus, rheumatisms, scarfula, foul stomach, depraved appetite, worms, jaundice, headache and sick stomach, palpitation of the heart, diarrhœa, nervous affections, obstructed menstruation, dysentary or flux, heart-burn, white swelling, and all those diseases arising from impure blood.

Price 25 cents per box. A pamphlet accompanies each box with full directions, with ample testimonials of the good effects of the pills.

Belleville, Feb'y 17, 1845.

We the undersigned, citizens of Belleville, Illinois, hereby certify, that we are personally acquainted with Dr. Champion, of this place, and have been several years, and have the utmost confidence in him as a physician. That he is in this community, and deservedly so, a popular physician.

We certify that we have used his pills in our families for several years, and find them to be a valuable and efficient medicine for the cure of the diseases, for which they are recommended. That they are in high repute in this community, and of the celebrity and good effects of the pills we have heard much from this and the various other States in which they are so extensively used. We think them worthy of high recommendation.

W. F. Boyakin, astor of the Baptist Church.
Thomas Harrison, Minister Methodist E. Church
John Reynolds, Ex Governor of Illinois.
Wm. McClintock, Cl'k County Comm'rs Court.
James Bidell, Post Master.
J. L. D. Morrison, Rep. in Legislature.
Seth Catlin, Rep. in State Senate.
L. D. Cabanner, Proprietor of Steam ill.
John D. Hughes, Probate Justice.
Richard Hay, Recorder St. Clair County.
Wm. C. Kinney, St. Clair co. Circuit Court.

This is to certify, that we have used Dr. Champion's Vegetable ague Medicines, and also his Anti-Billious Anti-Dy-peptic, Purifying and Cathartic Pills in our families for several years, and have also learned much for their celebrity and good effects from great numbers of persons who have used them in their families. We do think them very efficient and valuable medicines, for the cure of diseases for which they are recommended, and consider them well worthy the highest recommendation.

Maj. James Pearson, Twiggs co. Ga.
Ira Dupree, M. D. "
J. Mallock, merchant, Blakely, "
Col. John Dill, Fort Gaines: "
W. H. Rawsin, merchant, Lumpkin, "
Robert Ware, M. D. Columbus, "
W. S. Brooks, planter, Jones, "
Alex. Lowry, M. D. Jefferson, "
A. C. Holbert, J. P. Danville, Miss.
Maj. J. McGriffin, Cayuga. "
J. I. Louis, merchant, Auburn, "
Col. W. F. Dillon, Oakly. "
S. E. Simmons, planter, Rosclane, "
C. Stuncill, merchant, Greenwood, "
G. W. Lake, merchant, Grenada, "
J. Thompson, M. D. Greenwood, "
Judge Cabry, Coffeeville. "
B. B. Arnold, planter, Graball. "
J. B. Meek, merchant, Louisville, "
James Lowry, merchant, Raleigh, "
D. F. N. Turner. P. M. "
Sam'l Payne, P. M. Brookham, "
E. B. Taylor, merchant, Gallatin, "
E. B. Ward, Druggist, Canton, "
M. Cayce, merchant, Sharon, "
W. Anderson, P. M. Sumpter co. Ala.
G. H. Sheldon, merchant, Gaston, "
W. M. Gilmer, planter, Pickens, "
R. Long, " "

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, citizens of Illinois, have used Dr. Champion's Vegetable Ague Medicines, and also his Vegetable Anti-Billious Anti-Dyspeptic, Purifying and Cathartic Pills in our families for a number of years, and take great pleasure in saying, that we have found them to be safet valuable and effective medicines for the cure of fever, and other diseases for which they are recommended. They are in general use in this community, and that *they stand very high, far excelling that of any other* medicine.

J. M. Cunningham, Sheriff of Williamson county.
S. B. Hall, Rep. in Leg. Jackson county.
J. H. Mulky, M. D. Marion.
H. Coon, merchant, Jonesborough.
Col. H. E. Robinson, Jackson co.
Benj. S. Duncan, Williamson co.
Philip Adare, Hamilton co.
Wm. Baldwin Gallatin.
Alex. Colville, merchant, Hamilton co.

☞For sale by Hoke & Abernathy, Jacksonville Alabama; also in all the towns and villages in the southern & western States.

March 18, 1846.—1y.

DENTISTRY.

C. C. PORTER,

Surgeon Dentist.

THANKFUL for former patronage would inform his friends and the public generally, that he is now devoting his entire time and attention to his profession, and hopes by the honest, faithful and neat manner in which his operations have been performed, still to merit a continuance of public favor.

Address:

Jacksonville or White Plains,
Benton County, Ala.

Ap. 23; '45—tf.

A SERMON,

Delivered by REV. JAS. COLE, on the text, "Jacob have I loved, but Esaw have I hated," printed in pamphlet form, for sale at the store of Woodward & Porter. They can also be obtained upon application to the author.

May 27, 1846.

State of Alabama,
Benton County.

TAKEN UP and posted by David Heaton, a stray mule, marks or description not given by the Justice of the Peace appraised to $10, June 20th, 1846.

M. M. HOUSTON, Cl'k.

HOKE & ABERNATHY,

ANNOUNCE TO THEIR CUSTOMERS AND THE PUBLIC THAT THEY HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND OPENED THEIR

Spring & Summer

GOODS.

Comprising a handsome assortment of

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,
Hardware, Crockery, Hats, Bonnets,
Shoes, Boots, Groceries, Saddles,
Bridles, Collars, Traces, Hoes,
Factory Thread, Bolting Cloths,
Mill Saws, Screen Wire,
Drugs, Medicines, Paints and Oils;

And in short nearly every article suited to the demand of the Country, which they think are well selected, and offered astonishingly low.

Thankfull for past favors, they hope to merit a continuance by giving better bargains than ever. Call and examine; and if we cannot suit, perhaps our neighbors can; for Cheap is our general Motto this Spring.

HOKE & ABERNATHY.

Jacksonville, April, 22, 1846.

SWEEP STAKE RACES.

Alabama, Benton County.
June 22nd, 1846.

WE the undersigned agree to run a sweep stake race with four year olds on Saturday the 3d of October next, over the Jacksonville course. One mile heats, $200 entrance half forfeit, two or more to make a race to be governed by the rules of the Montgomery Jocky Club.

Entries closed the first of September.

FREDRICK SCRUGGS.—Enters Wash-an-ango by imported Sorrel by Imported Leviathan.

Alabama, Benton Co.
June 22nd. 1846.

WE the undersigned subscribers, agree to run a sweep stake race over the Jacksonville course, on Thursday the 1st day of October next, mile heats, with three year old colts, four or more to make a race, to be named and closed by the 1st. September next: subscription $100 one half forfeit. We are to be governed by the rules of the Jocky Club of Montgomery.

FREDRICK SCRUGGS.—Enters Austin by Westwind Dam Ann Shelly by Leviathan.

DANIEL BUSH.—Enters sorrel colt by Bascombe and dam by Red Gauntlet.

CARTER MELTON.—Enters Salaratus by Leviathan dam by Bertran.

ALABAMA, Benton County,
June 22nd, 1846.

WE, the undersigned subscribers, agree to run a sweepstake race, over the Jacksonville Course, with two year old colts, bred and raised in Benton and adjoining counties in Ala. on Friday the 2nd day of October next; $50 entrance, half forfeit; *to be named and closed* the 1st Sept. next. The above race to be run one mile out with a ketch on each.

All entries must be directed to Samuel L. Boyd, Jacksonville, Ala.

By William E. McDaniel, Judge of the County Court of Cherokee County, Ala.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on application to me, by William Drew, of said County, who claims an undivided half of all the tract of land known and designated as the north-west quarter of section thirteen, of township nine, of range ten, east in the Coosa Land District, I have nominated John M. Hall, William B. Watt and Lorenzo D. Griffits, Commissioners to divide the said tract of land into equal shares or parts; and unless proper objections are stated to me, at the court house of said county, on the first day of October next, the said John M. Hall, William B. Watt, and Lorenzo D. Griffitts will then be appointed Commissioners, to make partition of said lands, pursuant to law. Given under my hand this 14th day of July, 1846.

Ordered by the undersigned, Judge of the County Court of Cherokee County, that the foregoing notice, and this order, be published for six successive weeks, in the Jacksonville Republican, a public newspaper of this State, published in the Town of Jacksonville, in said State. Given under my hand and seal this 14th day July 1846.

W. E. McDANIEL, [seal]
Judge of the County court,
Cherokee co. Ala.

July 22, 1846.—6t.

Boarding for Females.

The subscriber will furnish his house in Jacksonville, known as the Jacksonville Hotel, expressly as a Boarding House for Females during the next session of the Jacksonville Female Academy. The rooms are comfortable, and will be well furnished, and the house will be constantly under the care of Mrs. Kelly who will devote every attention to the boarders. She undertakes this mainly for the purpose of attenting to the education of her own daughters.

SIMS KELLY.

July 21, 1846.

State of Alabama,
Benton County.

TAKEN UP and posted by Charles Baily, on the head waters of Tarrapin Creek, a clay bank horse poney, 8 years old, 13 hands high, black streak along the back, and the ends of his ears black. Appraised to fifteen dollars.

M. M. HOUSTON, Cl'k.

Aug. 5, 1146.

State of Alabama,
Benton County.

TAKEN UP and posted by Henry B. Turner, a bay horse 14 years old, 14 1-2 hands high, both hind feet and left four foot white, star in the forehead. Appraised to ten dollar.

M. M. HOUSTON, Cl'k.

Aug. 5, 1846.

NOTICE.

ALL person indebted to the estate of George Fleming, deceased, are requested to come forward on the first Saturday in September, or sooner, but not thereafter, and make payment or they will be sued.

JOHN A. FLEMING.

Aug. 5, '46.—2t.

Administrator's Sale.

THE County Court of Randolph County, having granted to the undersigned, William P. Newel, sheriff of Randolph County, and ex officio administrator, de bonis non, of the estate of John Dobson, late of said county, deceased, an order of sale, of the land belonging to said estate: notice is hereby given, that on the first Monday of September, 1846, I will expose to sale, at public outcry, at the Court House door in Wedowee, for cash, the interest of said decd. in the following lands, to wit: the S. half S. 12, T. 22, R. 10—the W. half N. E. fourth S. 36, T. 22, R. 11—one equal and undivided third part of the E. ½ S. 11, T. 22, R. 10—the N. W. ¼ S. 11, T. 22, R. 10—the S. E. fourth S. W. fourth, S. 11, T. 22, R. 10—& fraction G in S. 12, T. 22, R. 10—& the S half of fraction H in S. 12, T. 22, R. 10—the equal and undivided sixth part of the W. half S E fourth, S. 10. T. 22, R. 10—the S E fourth of S E fourth S. 10, T. 22, R. 10—the N E 1-4 of N E 1-4, S. 10, T. 22, R. 10—the N W 1-4 of S. 11, T. 22, R. 10—the W 1-2 of N E 1-4 S. 11, T. 22, R. 10—the E. half, S. E. fourth, S 11, T 22, R 10—the N half, S E fourth, S 11, T 22, R 10—the S half, S E fourth, S 11, T 22, R 10—the S E fourth, S W fourth, S 11. T 22, R 10—and fractions G and H in S 12, T 22, R 10—fraction A in S 13, T 22, R 10—the N W fourth, N W fourth, S 14, T 22, R 10—the N E fourth, N E fourth, S 15, T 22, R 10 the N W fourth, N E fourth, S 15, T 22, R 10—and the interest formerly owned by A. P. Hunter, in the S E fourth, 10, T 22, R 10—the N W fourth, N W fourth, S 14, T 22, R 10—the N half, N E fourth, S 15, T 22, R 10—and fraction A on the East side of the Tallapoosa River, in S 13, T 22, R 10—all situated in Randolph Co. Alabama—said sale will be made between the hours of 11 o'clock, A M and 4 o'clock P M.

WILLIAM P. NEWELL, *Shf.*
Ex officio Administrator de bonis non of said estate.

Wedowee Ala. July 19, 1846.—$8.

Benton Sheriff Sales.

BY virtue of, one fi. fa. issued from the circuit court of Benton county and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville on the 1st Monday in September next.

28 Likely Negroes,

Men, Women & Children,

EIGHT HEAD OF MULES & SEVEN HEAD OF HORSES, levied on as the property of Daniel T. Ryan, John M. Ryan and Ann Ryan, to satisfy said fi. fa. in favor of John Kirkpatrick & Co.

ALSO, on the first Monday in October next, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in Jacksonville, Ala. the following described land, to-wit;

16th Section tract, 560 acres, same tract, east half of the North-west quarter of Section No. 15, in township 13, range 8 east, containing 80 34-100 acres; also west half of the North east quarter of section 15, township 13, range 8 east, 80 34-100 acres; west half of south west quarter of section 15, township 13, range 8, containing 80 acres; also, east half of north west quarter of section 22, township No. 13, range 8, containing 31 59-100 acres. Tatum tract—west half of south east quarter of section 15, township 13, range 8 east, containing 80 acres; east half of south west quarter of section 15, township 13, range 8 east, containing 80 acres; east half of north east quarter of section 15, township 13, range 8, containing 80 34-100 acres; also, east half of south east quarter of section 15, township 13, range 8 east, containing 80 34-100 acres; also the north east quarter of the north east qr. of section 22, township 13, range 8 east, containing 39 89-100 acres; also, north west fourth of southwest fourth of section 14, township 13, range 8 east, containing 40 12-100 acres—levied upon as the property of Daniel T. Ryan, John M. Ryan, and Ann Ryan, to satisfy one fi. fa. in favor of John Kirkpatrick & co.

W. J. WILLIS, Shff.
By J. P. CANNON, D. S.
August 12, 1746.

Benton Sheriff Sales.

BY virtue of two orders of sale from the Circuit Court of Benton County and to me directed, I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder, for cash before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, Alabama, on the first Monday in September next, Fractions 17 and 24, of fractional Section 31, Township 12, Range 12, in Benton County, levied on as the property of A. P. Davis to satisfy one execution against said A. P. Davis in favor of Z. Ellison, use of John McCoy.

W. J. WILLIS, Shff.

August 5, 1846.

Also at the same time and place,

BY virtue of an order of sale from the Circuit Court of Benton County, I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder for cash, twenty acres of land on the south end of the east half of the north east quarter of Section five in township thirteen of Range ten, levied on to satisfy one execution issued from the office of A. Alexander, J. P. in favor of A. Morrison use of J. Nolen, against Charles Nabors, D. M. Kent and Joel Nabors.

W. J. WILLIS, Shff.

August 5, 1846.

Also at the same time and place,

I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder for cash, the North-west quarter of Section four, Township fifteen, Range eight. The South east quarter of the South-west quarter of Section 33, Township 14 Range 8. The North-west quarter of the South west quarter of Section 33. Township 14 Range 8. The South-east quarter of the North-west quarter of Section 5, Township 15, Range 8; levied on as the property of Jane Hallum to satisfy one fi fa issued from the Circuit Court of Benton County in favor of J. C Parks and wife.

W. J. WILLIS, Shff.

August 5, 1846.

Also at the same time and place,

I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder for cash, the east half of the South-east quarter of Section six, Township thirteen, Range ten, in Benton County; levied on as the property of James Whiteside, to satisfy one execution against him in favor of the State of Alabama.

W. J. WILLIS, Shff.

August 5, 1846.

Randolph Sheriff Sales.

BY virtue of an order of sale from the circuit court of Randolph county, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the town of Wedowee, on the first Monday in September next, between the usual hours of sale, the following property, to-wit: The undivided south-east fourth of the S. W. fourth of township 20, range 12, east, levied on as the property of R. Hudgens and L. W. Hurley, to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of David J. Bales.

Also, three Negroes, Sam a man, Nelly a woman, and Edmond a boy, levied on as the property of John Bolger, sr. to satisfy two fi. fas. issued from the circuit court of Pike county, in favor of John A. Hunt.

Also, the N W fourth of Section 9, township 22, range 13 east, levied on as the property of Elijah Falkner, to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from the circuit court of Montgomery county, in favor of the Brauch Bank of the State of Alabama at Montgomery.

WM. P. NEWELL, Shff.
By his deputy, W. J. PRICKETT.
August 12, 1846.

Job work done here.